

DEAL UNDER WAY TO GIVE JAPANESE BIG IRONFIELDS?

Agreement Turning Over
Rich Molingkuan Beds
Near Signature, Is Report

IS ANOTHER 'LOAN'

Represents Biggest Deposit
Yet Opened Up In
China

IS 'WAR MEASURE'

Steel Mill, Jointly Operated,
Is Reported Among
Projects

What will be the climax in the tragic process of the sale of China by China's own government is now being enacted in Peking, according to authentic reports received last night. According to this information, the Molingkuan iron fields, near Nanking, the biggest yet discovered in China, are to be turned over to Japan. The agreement, it is understood, is expected to be signed in two or three days.

With the signing of that agreement will be turned over to Japan an ore deposit of 50,000,000 tons and the control of the biggest part of China's iron thus far discovered, a death-grip on another of China's great resources.

The Molingkuan field has long been a cherished object of the Japanese. The group known as the Okura syndicate succeeded in getting a sort of option on part of it, known as the Fenghuangshan mine, under Yuan Shih-k'ai, but the deal never was ratified, none of the ministers of agriculture since that time being willing to become involved in so noxious a transaction.

War Measure Is Pretext

But "war measures"—the same blanket that covered the recent secret arms alliance and the whole succession of ill-smelling loans has been contracted—has served once more. Under the pretext of "co-operating" against the Germans in Siberia, this, too, has been put through. The Okura syndicate, it is understood, waived its claim to the Fenghuangshan mine in favor of the Japanese government. The Peking cabinet turned the matter over to the ministry of war. And as a "joint war measure" the ministry of war is negotiating the agreement for the barter of the whole fields to the Japanese government.

The agreement, it is understood, provides that a "loan" of Yen 20,000,000 be made to China. The mines will be opened and a steel mill erected to be "jointly" operated by Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese are said to be holding out for joint control of the mines as well as the mill. The Chinese are said to desire to keep control of the mines themselves—but by every precedent of the last three months the Japanese can be expected to get what they want.

AND STILL THEY COME

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, June 20.—The Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa and the Bank of Chosen, under the preliminary agreement, jointly advance ten million yen as a reserve fund for the construction of the Kirin-Holm Railway, which will constitute the security for the loan to be floated in Japan, the Group controlling and administering the railway until the revenue from it pays off the loan, the amount of which has not been decided yet.

A special clause provides that China and Japan shall share the cost of bridging the river Tumen.

National Guard Unit Fighting In Alsace

Location Of 32nd Division Given
Out Because Known To
Germans

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 19.—The War Department has authorized the announcement that the 32nd Division of the National Guard is now fighting in Alsace. The announcement is permitted because the Germans have identified the Division.

Kaiser Must Win Decision In Three Months Or Face Terrible Defeat, Says Law

America, Allies' Greatest Reliance, Pouring In Troops
At Rate That Spells Doom Of Germans,
Chancellor Tells Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a vote of credit for £500,000,000 recalled that the vote moved on March 7 was for £600,000,000.

The estimated expenditure for the sixty-nine days to June 8 had been £432,000,000 while actually the expenditure had been £9,500,000 less.

While it was not safe to rely on a diminution of expenditure throughout the year, he considered the estimate might be taken as an indication of the general position.

The House of Commons adopted the Vote of Credit for £500,000,000 without a division.

After mentioning the possibilities of the country's production having nearly reached the maximum, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the loans to the Allies and Dominions during the sixty-nine days under review showed a reduction from the estimate of £16,660,000.

The total debt due by the Allies to Great Britain was £1,370 millions, while the Dominions owed £206,000,000.

Austrians Have Failed

Reviewing the general situation, he expressed his agreement with the enemy's belief that an Austrian success in Italy would have far-reaching results in France, but up to the present the Austrian offensive had failed. After paying a tribute to the tenacity and courage of the Italians Mr. Bonar Law said that the Italian Command was perfectly confident and did not fear the result.

The Allies had given a great deal of ground in France during the past three months but the enemy had not attained any of his well known strategic objects. There is clear and

increasing evidence in the German press that the German people are becoming disappointed with the success attained. He was sure that Great Britain's anxiety three months ago would have been less if it had been possible to foresee the present position. We must regard the struggle in the light of phases.

The first blow on March 21 was undoubtedly a success for the enemy. The first phase of the battle of the Lys was also a great German success, but, on the other hand, the intense attack made by the enemy on the 3rd Army before Arras resulted in a complete British victory in which immense losses were inflicted on the enemy. The same was true of the later phase of the battle of the Lys where, after repeated attempts, the enemy was unable to overcome the British resistance. We could legitimately claim that as a British victory.

The first attack on the French was a great enemy victory but the immense attack he made recently had entirely failed.

These attacks, which were the most deadly and the most threatening of the war, immediately had important and far-reaching results which he hoped in the end would prove of decisive importance.

One resulted in the unity of command. Everybody who followed the conflict would realize that the results had justified the change.

America's Allies' Source

This long continued battle must be a question of reserves. The great source of the Allies was in America. The enemy had not succeeded in his aim to use up the Allied reserves before they could be reinforced from America.

He wished it was possible to tell the House the number of troops sent

(Continued on Page 8)

SEMEOFF RALLIES, RESUMING OFFENSIVE

Reports His Troops Are Advancing
On Whole Front Against
Bolsheviks

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, June 20.—The British, American, French and Japanese Consuls at Harbin have forwarded, through their respective Legations, appeals to their Governments for Allied intervention in Siberia.

Reuter's Pacific Service
Harbin, June 19.—General Semenov's communique dated June 18 reports: "Our force is occupying a position near Borzda station where we were forced to retreat for strategic reasons. The battle continued for three days."

The enemy operating in the region of Soctui and Sharsun has been defeated and fled, being pursued by our cavalry. Our situation is solid. The enemy's cavalry consists chiefly of Austro-German prisoners of war armed with German Mausers. During three days of fierce fighting we lost 200 men. The enemy's losses were heavy."

General Semenov's communique dated June 19 reports: "We have renewed our offensive and our detachment is now advancing on the whole front. The enemy operating on our right is defeated and has fled. In the direction of Soctui, Abocatus and other parts of the front we succeeded in pushing back the enemy to Haranor station, west of Dauria. An officer who has just arrived from General Semenov's front says that the enemy is using for reconnoitering purposes three aeroplanes manned by German aviators. Discipline in the enemy's ranks has recently been much improved on account of most of the Red Guards having been replaced by Germans and Austrians."

A meeting summoned by the Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland, which took place yesterday, decided to support intervention by the Allies.

Government Fixes Men's Styles In U.S.

All Excess Trimmings On Suits
Forbidden In Order To
Save Wool

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 19.—The War Industries Board, to conserve wool clothing for military use, has prescribed men's styles for the coming year. The regulations bar double and long coats, excess pockets, etc.

MONEY IS USED FREELY TO BUY VOTES IN PEKING

Tuan Putting Up Hard Fight
Against Hsu Shih-chang
For President

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, June 19.—While it is generally taken for granted by the British and Chinese press and in unofficial circles that Hsu Shih-chang will be the next President, the supporters of Tuan Chi-jui are steadily winning over the forces necessary to secure the election of the Premier. The campaign is being quietly and efficiently carried on, large sums of money being expended which are popularly supposed to have been raised for military purposes. Fully three-fourths of the members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Anfu Club are at present determined to elect Tuan Chi-jui as President.

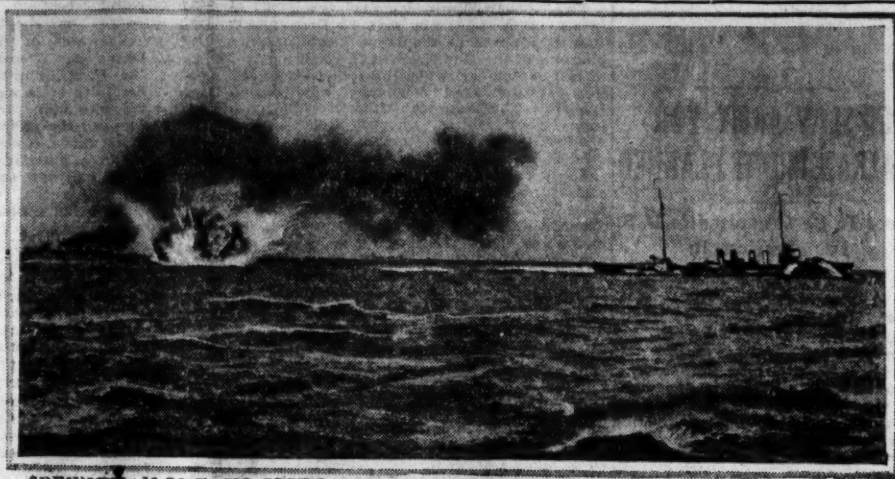
The summary execution of General Lu Chien-chang is being exploited by the rival candidates but this application of the old-time Chinese practice of disposing of a dangerous foe does not appear revolting to the masses, particularly as the deceased on more than one occasion himself dealt in similar fashion with others within the walls of official Peking. A day of reckoning may come for the actual perpetrator but Tuan Chi-jui is only mildly blamed for condoning the rash act of his brilliant, strong, young supporter.

The impartial Peking Leader points out that the mandate justifying the execution was issued two days later while a second mandate restores Feng Yu-hsiang, the deceased's son-in-law, to his former rank of Lieutenant-General. It concludes: "The echoes of Lu Chien-chang's death will not die easily for the deceased's son is Commander of the Patrol Guards at Nanking, the stronghold of this peace party."

The Weather

Misty and warm. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.2 and the minimum 68.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.4 and 65.3.

Remarkable Photo Shows Attack On U-Boat By Depth Bomb



Here is one of the most remarkable pictures of naval warfare received since the great struggle began. It shows positive evidence of the sinking of a German submarine in the form of a geyser of water and spray sent up when a depth bomb from a destroyer was exploded on the exact spot where the submersible disappeared.

For Morality, Said He, Cracking Another Belgian Skull

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 17.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser spent the anniversary of his accession to the throne at Great Headquarters. It was an occasion for extraordinary speeches.

Marshal von Hindenburg renewed his vow of unswerving loyalty till death in the name of Germany's sons. He said that the German people and army in the face of a world of enemies had never in their history shown such proof of their strength and right to existence, which was due to their indefatigable Lord.

The Kaiser, replying, stated he had always hoped that when danger was most threatening God would grant the right men. This had been done. Heaven had bestowed upon the German Empire Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Proceeding, the Kaiser said that the struggle was between two world-views. Either the German principles of right, freedom, honor and morality must be upheld or the Anglo-Saxon idolatry of mammon must be victorious. "We shall gain the victory—the victory of the German point of view. That is what is in question."

Austrian Ministers Threaten To Resign

Will Quit Unless Parliament Is
Convinced By Premier, Says
Vienna Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 18.—A message from Vienna says that it is reliably reported that a number of Ministers have resolved to retire from the Cabinet if the Premier does not convoke Parliament or otherwise fails to act through Parliament.

World's Shipbuilding Exceeds Destruction

Line Is Crossed For First Time,
Bonar Law Announces
In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the world's shipping construction now for the first time exceeded its destruction and therefore there was no chance whatever so far as could be humanly foreseen, of Great Britain being starved into submission.

INTERVENTION BY JAPAN MORE LIKELY, HE HINTS

'Question Is Taking A Good
Turn,' M. Marcel Hutin
Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 18.—M. Marcel Hutin declares that "the question of Japanese intervention is taking a good turn."

Germans Lost 90,000 Men In Noyon-Montdidier Drive

Americans Repulse Two Enemy Attacks; Local Operations On Battlefront In France

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 19.—Cables received here say that German prisoners admit the complete defeat of their carefully rehearsed plans to capture Xivray from the Americans, whose fighting qualities surprised the attackers.

German losses in the recent offensive south of Noyon are given at 90,000.

American troops repulsed German patrols in the Marne sector.

General Pershing reports that fifteen American soldiers were ambushed by forty Germans and fought their way back to their lines, inflicting heavy losses, though nearly all were wounded.

Two German aeroplanes were destroyed by an American airman fighting twelve Albatross machines.

American troops near Montdidier have been under heavy artillery fire. The Germans opened a drive for Rheims but were checked.

The German artillery has been active along the Aisne, near Albert. Hindenburg in Sanatorium

General von Hindenburg is reported as being in a sanatorium.

Czech-Slavs are reported to be controlling the Volgaian Russian grain district and also 1,500 miles of the Siberian Railway.

President Wilson has pardoned and restored to the Army two soldiers who slept on their post "because of their youth and because the offense was free from disloyalty or conscious disregard of duty."

Newspapers state that the War Department will ask for an appropriation for training facilities in this country for forces other than United States troops. A new camp will be located in an Atlantic Coast State where about 20,000 engineers will be stationed. Replacement troops and first lieutenants will train, starting on August 1.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 18.—The official com-

REVOLUTION BREWING THROUGHOUT UKRAINE

German Newspaper Reports
Conditions Are Serious And
People Distrust Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 18.—A further remarkable testimony of the failure of the Germans to gain the confidence of the Ukraine is given by the Kiev correspondent of the Conservative German newspaper Tageliche Rundschau who says: "A new revolution is being planned in all the districts. It must be admitted that the majority of the people have no confidence in the Government."

The correspondent significantly adds: "In collecting foodstuffs much depends upon energetic seizure."

Sun Arrives In Kyoto; May Come To Shanghai

Reuter's Pacific Service
Kyoto, June 20.—Sun Yat-sen has arrived to receive treatment by an oculist. He may proceed to Shanghai shortly.

AUSTRIAN EFFORT IS MORE INTENSE ALONG THE PIAVE

Attack Is Concentrated On
Crucial River, Dying
Down In Mountains

SUCCESS SLIGHT

Vienna Communique Claims
Advance And Capture
Of 32,000 Prisoners

120 GUNS TAKEN?

Rome Report Says Teutons
Were Repulsed, Leaving
Men Behind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 18.—The latest news today is that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges over the Piave and gained about two-thirds of Montello Heights. The Allies, however, have plenty of reserves in the region of Montello.

The Italian official communique issued yesterday evening confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains, which was the most critical sector, and shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy has scored some success.

The British held the post of honor in the mountains and how well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent that the result of the enemy attack suggests that the British who carried out a most successful offensive.

The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep the plains and crush Italy. The achievement of the latter in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive of her history assures that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause.

The Germans are unlikely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts. Should they be compelled to send assistance their strength on the Western front would be correspondingly weakened.

Austrians Claim Successes

(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

General von Wurm has gained ground at numerous points in Venetia. His southern wing, fighting stubbornly, has reached Possetta Canal. Archduke Joseph has consolidated his successes in the Montello region. Counter-attacks have been broken down.

We captured in three days, in this region, seventy-three guns, including many of heavy caliber.

The enemy's counter-attacks on both sides of the Brenta are being constantly but vainly renewed. British attacks southward of Asiago were equally unsuccessful.

Our prisoners now number 32,000. We have captured 120 guns.

Battle Increasing In Piave
Rome, June 18.—An official communique reports:

The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased on the mountain front but is increasing along the Piave.

The renewed attempts made by the enemy opposite Maserada and Candebello to establish new openings on the right bank of the river on Monday were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

The struggle raged unceasingly from Fossalta to Capovilla, formidable attacks alternating with counter-attacks. The beginning of vigorous advances were crushed or arrested. The struggle was suspended only late in the night. The Italians were strenuously tried but the enemy was unable to increase the short depth of the strip of ground in which fighting has been raging for four days. We took 1,550 prisoners.

Our airmen tirelessly participated in the battle with effect, notwithstanding heavy rain.

Strengthen Montello Positions
On the northern edge of Montello we strengthened our occupation on the river as far as Casa-Serena. The enemy from the northeastern salient of the Mount delivered two attacks. The first was arrested eastward of a line northeastward of Glavera and

Business and Official Notices

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

CURRENCY CHARGES ON CABLEGRAMS.

Senders of cablegrams to America, etc., are hereby notified that from the first of July, 1918, until further notice, charges will be collected at the rate of \$0.26 Mexican, equal to Franc 1.00.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.
18445

NOTICE

THE EASTERN GARAGE CO., who are now about to reconstruct their building on the corner of Soochow and Museum Roads, would be pleased to hear from those interested in obtaining quarters (for flats, godowns, or office). Building can be constructed to suit tenant. For particulars, inquire at the offices of Lafuente and Wootton, Architects, Union Building, Shanghai.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 29th June, 1918, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BRODIE A. CLARKE,
Chairman.
18399

JUNE 29th
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Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

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Prices as usual.
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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd. of Denmark.

NOTICE

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of July, 1918, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of \$0.26 to equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.
Shanghai, 20th June, 1918.
18444

LOST

A Godown bill, No. 1567, for 50 chests of "Pagoda" Brand Soap, issued by Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., was lost on the way.

The public are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void.

This notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

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平望華興公司
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18236

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As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment on or before that date.
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(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
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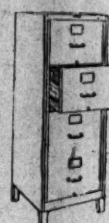
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Statistics of Education in China.
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Government Education in Peking and its Results (Illustrated).
Educational Societies and Organizations.
University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local and Matriculation Examinations.

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A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

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18404 J.22.

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FOR SALE: English bull-dog, colour brindle, imported from England, first-class pedigree; also Japanese puppies 3 months old. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.
18438 J.23.

COLT automatic pistol absolutely new, col. 6.35, and 225 cartridges to fit, for sale. Price \$50. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
18439 J.20.

FOR SALE: Pony and carriage. For details apply Box No. A-455, THE CHINA PRESS.
18434 J.20.

FOR SALE: Walfuramite ore, (consists 70-80% Tungsten) Great quantity can be produced monthly. State price wanted. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
18424 J.20.

FOR SALE: A very stylish Australian horse, victoria, set of new harness, 3 suits maffoo's uniform, 2 sets of covers for carriage. For order to view, please apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
18412 J.25.

LAND for sale: Jessfield Road, 11 mow lot. Suitable for fine residence. Will be sold cheap to close Estate. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.
18408 J.22.

WANTED to purchase: In Western district, residence containing six or seven rooms. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.
18409 J.22.

DEAL UNDER WAY TO GIVE JAPANESE BIG IRONFIELDS?

Agreement Turning Over
Rich Molingkuan Beds
Near Signature, Is Report

IS ANOTHER 'LOAN'

Represents Biggest Deposit
Yet Opened Up In
China

IS 'WAR MEASURE'

Steel Mill, Jointly Operated,
Is Reported Among
Projects

What will be the climax in the tragic process of the sale of China by China's own government is now being enacted in Peking, according to authentic reports received last night. According to this information, the Molingkuan iron fields, near Nanking, the biggest yet discovered in China, are to be turned over to Japan. The agreement, it is understood, is expected to be signed in two or three days.

With the signing of that agreement will be turned over to Japan an ore deposit of 50,000,000 tons and the control of the biggest part of China's iron thus far discovered, a death-grip on another of China's great resources.

The Molingkuan field has long been a cherished object of the Japanese. The group known as the Okura syndicate succeeded in getting a sort of option on part of it, known as the Fenghuangshan mine, under Yuan Shih-k'ai, but the deal never was ratified, none of the ministers of agriculture since that time being willing to become involved in so noxious a transaction.

War Measure Is Pretext

But "war measures"—the same blanket that covered the recent secret arms alliance and the whole succession of ill-smelling loans has been contracted—has served once more. Under the pretext of "co-operating" against the Germans in Siberia, this, too, has been put through. The Okura syndicate, it is understood, waived its claim to the Fenghuangshan mine in favor of the Japanese government. The Peking cabinet turned the matter over to the ministry of war. And as a "joint war measure" the ministry of war is negotiating the agreement for the barter of the whole fields to the Japanese government.

The agreement, it is understood, provides that a "loan" of Yen 20,000,000 be made to China. The mines will be opened and a steel mill erected to be "jointly" operated by Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese are said to be holding out for joint control of the mines as well as the mill. The Chinese are said to desire to keep control of the mines themselves—but by every precedent of the last three months the Japanese can be expected to get what they want.

AND STILL THEY COME

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, June 20.—The Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa and the Bank of Chosen, under the preliminary agreement, jointly advance ten million yen as a reserve fund for the construction of the Kirin-Hollin Railway, which will constitute the security for the loan to be floated in Japan, the Group controlling and administering the railway until the revenue from it pays off the loan, the amount of which has not been decided yet.

A special clause provides that China and Japan shall share the cost of bridging the River Tumen.

National Guard Unit Fighting In Alsace

Location Of 32nd Division Given
Out Because Known To
Germans

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 19.—The War Department has authorized the announcement that the 32nd Division of the National Guard is now fighting in Alsace. The announcement is permitted because the Germans have identified the Division.

Kaiser Must Win Decision In Three Months Or Face Terrible Defeat, Says Law

America, Allies' Greatest Reliance, Pouring In Troops
At Rate That Spells Doom Of Germans,
Chancellor Tells Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a vote of credit for £500,000,000 recalled that the vote moved on March 7 was for £600,000,000.

The estimated expenditure for the sixty-nine days to June 8 had been £432,000,000 while actually the expenditure had been £9,500,000 less.

While it was not safe to rely on a diminution of expenditure throughout the year, he considered the estimate might be taken as an indication of the general position.

The House of Commons adopted the Vote of Credit for £500,000,000 without a division.

After mentioning the possibilities of the country's production having nearly reached the maximum, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the loans to the Allies and Dominions during the sixty-nine days under review showed a reduction from the estimate of £16,660,000.

The total debt due by the Allies to Great Britain was £1,370 millions, while the Dominions owed £206,000,000.

Austrians Have Failed

Reviewing the general situation, he expressed his agreement with the enemy's belief that an Austrian success in Italy would have far-reaching results in France, but up to the present the Austrian offensive had failed. After paying a tribute to the tenacity and courage of the Italians Mr. Bonar Law said that the Italian Command was perfectly confident and did not fear the result.

The Allies had given a great deal of ground in France during the past three months but the enemy had not attained any of his well known strategic objects. There is clear and

increasing evidence in the German press that the German people are becoming disappointed with the success attained. He was sure that Great Britain's anxiety three months ago would have been less if it had been possible to foresee the present position. We must regard the struggle in the light of phases.

The first blow on March 21 was undoubtedly a success for the enemy. The first phase of the battle of the Lys was also a great German success, but, on the other hand, the intense attack made by the enemy on the 3rd Army before Arras resulted in a complete British victory in which immense losses were inflicted on the enemy. The same was true of the later phase of the battle of the Lys where, after repeated attempts, the enemy was unable to overcome the British resistance. We could legitimately claim that as a British victory.

The first attack on the French was a great enemy victory but the immense attack he made recently had entirely failed.

These attacks, which were the most deadly and the most threatening of the war, immediately had important and far-reaching results which he hoped in the end would prove of decisive importance.

One resulted in the unity of command. Everybody who followed the conflict would realize that the results had justified the change.

America Allies' Source

This long continued battle must be a question of reserves. The great source of the Allies was in America. The enemy had not succeeded in his aim to use up the Allied reserves before they could be reinforced from America.

He wished it was possible to tell the House the number of troops sent

MONEY IS USED FREELY TO BUY VOTES IN PEKING

Tuan Putting Up Hard Fight
Against Hsu Shih-chang
For President

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, June 19.—While it is generally taken for granted by the British and Chinese press and in unofficial circles that Hsu Shih-chang will be the next President, the supporters of Tuan Chi-jui are steadily winning over the forces necessary to secure the election of the Premier. The campaign is being quietly and efficiently carried on, large sums of money being expended which are popularly supposed to have been raised for military purposes. Fully three-fourths of the members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Anfu Club are at present determined to elect Tuan Chi-jui as President.

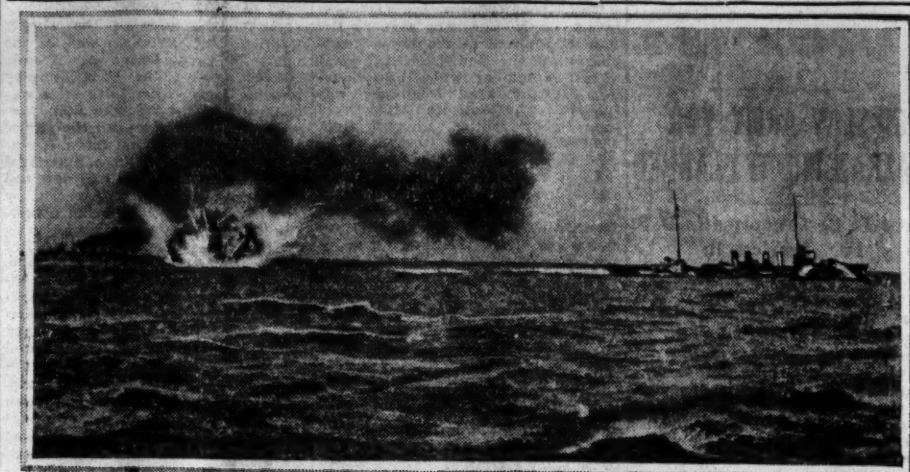
The summary execution of General Lu Chien-chang is being exploited by the rival candidates but this application of the old-time Chinese practice of disposing of a dangerous foe does not appear revolting to the masses, particularly as the deceased on more than one occasion himself dealt in similar fashion with others within the walls of official Peking. A day of reckoning may come for the actual perpetrator but Tuan Chi-jui is only mildly blamed for condoning the rash act of his brilliant, strong, young supporter.

The impartial Peking Leader points out that the mandate justifying the execution was issued two days later while a second mandate restores Feng Yu-hsiang, the deceased's son-in-law, to his former rank of Lieutenant-General. It concludes: "The echoes of Lu Chien-chang's death will not die easily for the deceased's son is Commander of the Patrol Guards at Nanking, the stronghold of this peace party."

World's Shipbuilding Exceeds Destruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the world's shipping construction now for the first time exceeded its destruction and therefore there was no chance whatever so far as could be humanly foreseen, of Great Britain being starved into submission.

Remarkable Photo Shows Attack On U-Boat By Depth Bomb



Here is one of the most remarkable pictures of naval warfare received since the great struggle began. It shows positive evidence of the sinking of a German submarine in the form of a geyser of water and spray sent up when a depth bomb from a destroyer was exploded on the exact spot where the submersible disappeared.

For Morality, Said He, Cracking Another Belgian Skull

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 17.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser spent the anniversary of his succession to the throne at Great Headquarters. It was an occasion for extraordinary speeches.

Marshal von Hindenburg renewed his vow of unwavering loyalty till death in the name of Germany's sons. He said that the German people and army in the face of a world of enemies had never in their history shown such proof of their strength and right to existence, which was due to their indefatigable Lord.

The Kaiser, replying, stated he had always hoped that when danger was most threatening God would grant the right men. This had been done. Heaven had bestowed upon the German Empire Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Proceeding, the Kaiser said that the struggle was between two world-views. Either the German principles of right, freedom, honor and morality must be upheld or the Anglo-Saxon idolatry of mammon must be victorious. "We shall gain the victory—the victory of the German point of view. That is what is in question."

Austrian Ministers Threaten To Resign

Will Quit Unless Parliament Is
Convinced By Premier, Says
Vienna Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 18.—A message from Vienna says that it is reliably reported that a number of Ministers have resolved to retire from the Cabinet if the Premier does not convoke Parliament or otherwise fails to act through Parliament.

U.S. MISSION STUDIES RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

German Newspaper Reports
Conditions Are Serious And
People Distrust Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 18.—A further remarkable testimony of the failure of the Germans to win the confidence of the Ukraine is given by the Kiev correspondent of the Conservative German newspaper Tagliche Rundschau who says: "A new revolution is being planned in all the districts. It must be admitted that the majority of the people have no confidence in the Government."

Sun Arrives In Kyoto; May Come To Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Kyoto, June 20.—Sun Yat-sen has arrived to receive treatment by an oculist. He may proceed to Shanghai shortly.

Germans Lost 90,000 Men In Noyon-Montdidier Drive

Americans Repulse Two Enemy Attacks; Local Operations On Battlefront In France

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 19.—Cables received here say that German prisoners admit the complete defeat of their carefully rehearsed plans to capture Xivray from the Americans, whose fighting qualities surprised the attackers.

German losses in the recent offensive south of Noyon are given at 90,000. American troops repulsed German patrols in the Marne sector.

General Pershing reports that disorganized German soldiers were ambushed by forty Germans and fought their way back to their lines, inflicting heavy losses, though nearly all were wounded.

Two German aeroplanes were destroyed by an American airman fighting twelve Albatross machines. American troops near Montdidier have been under heavy artillery fire.

The Germans opened a drive for Rheims but were checked. The German artillery has been active along the Aisne, near Albert. Hindenburg in Sanatorium

General Von Hindenburg is reported as being in a sanatorium. Czech-Slavs are reported to be controlling the Volgaian Russian grain district and also 1,500 miles of the Siberian Railway.

President Wilson has pardoned and restored to the Army two soldiers who slept on their post "because of their youth and because the offense was free from disloyalty or conscious disregard of duty."

Newspapers state that the War Department will ask for an appropriation for training facilities in this country for forces other than United States troops. A new camp will be located in an Atlantic Coast State where about 20,000 engineers will be stationed. Replacement troops and first lieutenants will train, starting on August 1.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 18.—The official com-

AUSTRIAN EFFORT IS MORE INTENSE ALONG THE PIAVE

Attack Is Concentrated On
Crucial River, Dying
Down In Mountains

SUCCESS SLIGHT

Vienna Communique Claims
Advance And Capture
Of 32,000 Prisoners

120 GUNS TAKEN?

Rome Report Says Teutons
Were Repulsed, Leaving
Men Behind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The latest news today is that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges over the Piave and gained about two-thirds of Montello Heights. The Allies, however, have plenty of reserves in the region of Montello.

The Italian official communique issued yesterday evening confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains, which was the most critical sector, and shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy has scored some success.

The British held the post of honor in the mountains and how well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent that the result of the enemy attack suggests that the British who carried out a most successful offensive.

The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep the plains and crush Italy. The achievement of the latter in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive of her history assures that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause.

The Germans are unlikely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts. Should they be compelled to send assistance their strength on the Western front would be correspondingly weakened.

Austrians Claim Successes

(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

General von Wurm has gained ground at numerous points in Venetia. His southern wing, fighting stubbornly, has reached Fossalta Canal. Archduke Joseph has consolidated his successes in the Montello region. Counter-attacks have been broken down.

We captured in three days, in this region, seventy-three guns, including many of heavy caliber.

The enemy's counter-attacks on both sides of the Brenta are being constantly but vainly renewed. British attacks southward of Asiago were equally unsuccessful.

Our prisoners now number 32,000. We have captured 120 guns.

Battle Increasing In Piave

Rome, June 18.—An official communique reports:

The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased on the mountain front but is increasing along the Piave.

The renewed attempts made by the enemy opposite Maserada and Candelo to establish new openings on the right bank of the river on Monday were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

The struggle raged unceasingly from Fossalta to Caposile, formidable attacks alternating with counter-attacks. The beginning of vigorous advances were crushed or arrested. The struggle was suspended only late in the night. The Italians were strenuously tried but the enemy was unable to increase the short depth of the strip of ground in which fighting has been raging for four days. We took 1,550 prisoners.

Our airmen tirelessly participated in the battle with effect, notwithstanding heavy rain.

Strengthen Montello Positions

On the northern edge of Montello we strengthened our occupation on the river as far as Casa-Serena. The enemy from the northeastern salient of the Mount delivered two attacks. The first was arrested eastward of a line northeastward of Glavera and

The Weather

Misty and warm. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.2 and the minimum 65.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.4 and 65.3.

the second was withheld immediately southward of the San-Mauro-San-Andrea railway.

Partial attacks in the Mount Grappa region were repulsed. Successful coups de main were carried out and a hundred prisoners taken.

Enemy thrusts against the end of the Brenta Valley and eastward of the Frenzela Valley were promptly arrested.

On the eastern margin of Asiago Plateau we wrested from the enemy Raseapizzo and the heights south-eastward of Sasso, taking 300 prisoners.

We and the French, strongly attacking, gained ground on the spur of Costa-Lunga, taking some prisoners.

Further west the British took numerous other prisoners.

The hearing of the Italian and Allied troops was admirable. From Stelvio Pass to the sea every man understood that the enemy absolutely was not to pass. Every defender of Mount Grappa felt that each yard of the historic mountain was sacred to his native land. To all our own and the Allied artillery may be assigned particular merit in breaking the first impetus of the onslaught.

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, June 19.—The Austrian troops were slaughtered while trying vainly to pierce the Italian Front in the Asiago sector. Six hundred bodies lie in front of one French regiment. The great battle for Venice continues along the lower Piave, where the Austrians throw large numbers of men following their defeat to the westward.

TRANSPORT SERVICE GIVEN HIGH PRAISE

Admiral Gieaves Congratulates Men On Carrying Huge Number Of Troops Abroad

(American Wireless To Reuters) New York, June 19.—Admiral Albert Gieaves, heading the United States cruiser and transport service, has congratulated the men in that service on the achievements of the first year of war, adding: "The loss of only two transports in carrying hundreds of thousands of troops testifies to the skill, courage and seamanship of the commanders and men."

JUGO-SLAV ARMY FOR BALKAN FRONT PLANNED

Force To Be Organised In U. S. For Service In Salonica

(American Wireless To Reuters) San Francisco, June 19.—The organization of all Jugo-Slavs in America into a large army for the Salonica front had been planned at a big meeting here. The reconquest of Serbia and dismemberment of Austria was forecast by the representative of the Jugo-Slav London Committee.

Tientsin Refugee Camp Was Model Of Efficiency

American Red Cross Institution, Under Military Administration, Cared For 5,000 Flood Victims

A remarkable story of efficient refugee work is embodied in the report of the American Red Cross Flood Relief Camp which between November 13, 1917, and March 31 of this year cared for nearly 5,000 homeless and destitute Chinese victims of the floods about Tientsin.

The Tientsin Camp developed as a result of a telegram sent by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch to the home headquarters of the Red Cross at the end of last September, when the seriousness of the flood conditions was realized. The American Red Cross immediately replied, allotted Gold \$50,000 to Minister Reinsch to be used as he saw fit.

Upon receipt of the word to go ahead Dr. Reinsch formed a committee with members in Peking and Tientsin and the idea of a refugee camp was shortly decided upon. A site was selected in the southeast end of the ex-German concession at Tientsin, lying between the Hai-Ho and Wilhelmstrasse. The camp construction was placed in the hands of competent architects and engineers and the plans for the operation and administration of the camp were given over to Col. Edward Sigerfoos, chairman of the Executive Committee. Col. Sigerfoos chose as his active assistants officers of the U. S. Army Garrison.

Ground was broken for the camp on October 14 and on November 12 the construction was completed, admission of refugees beginning the following day.

The camp as completed contained twenty-six streets or rows of huts, built on wooden frames with mud roofs on wattle and kaoliang stalk. Each row was divided into three sections of eleven huts each and two wide roads intersected the streets and separated the sections. A piece of land just north of the Camp on which were a conservatory and brick stable was offered to the building to the uses of the camp by Mr. L. O. MacGowan and were transformed into an excellent set of admission rooms, bath rooms and hospitals. A general heating plant for the buildings was set up, a local pharmacy, men's and women's bath-rooms and barber shop. Mr. MacGowan's conservatory also housed a woman's hospital and provided space for woman nurses and a hospital bathroom. A diet kitchen was erected in connection with the hospitals and frame buildings were put up to serve as administration headquarters, school rooms and supply offices and store rooms. A hot water plant in the center of the camp and another at the hospitals kept the refugees supplied with plenty of boiling water all day and late at night. A six-foot reed fence enclosed the entire camp.

Admission cards were printed and distributed to the Allied Consulates, Police, hongs and missions and were distributed to worthy cases. The family group idea was followed, each hut housing five and each group providing its own cook, the huts being provided with cooking pots. On admission each individual was examined, vaccinated, bathed and given a new outfit of clothing. A minute record of each applicant was placed on file. All old clothing was sterilized and at headquarters a card was filled out with all data applying to the family or group, including accustomed occupations and ability to work, and the applicants were assigned to quarters. Ration cards allotting the requisite amount of supplies, fuel and straw were issued and each family was led to the supply office where non-commissioned men of the 15th Infantry assisted the Chief Officer. The entire system worked with great smoothness, some 740 persons being admitted in the first three days.

The administration of the camp was carried out on semi-military lines. The huts were divided up into "companies" and each company was numbered into three sections while the huts in each section were numbered from 1 to 11. The most capable and military appearing man of each company was selected as "Company Captain," given an arm band with his company letter on it and held responsible that all refugees in the huts on his street carried out all the prescribed regulations, particularly those of sanitary nature. Four companies comprised a battalion and there were two regiments of three battalions each. Each battalion was commanded by a carefully chosen interpreter who transmitted orders to the company commanders and took charge of working parties about camp. A non-commissioned officer of the 15th Infantry commanded each regiment while a bugler from the garrison was detailed to the camp and blew service calls for all formations.

A formal inspection of the entire camp was held each morning and after a few days, during which some strict penalties were imposed for unsanitary conditions, went off with entire success. A regular bathing system was inaugurated and daily clinics were held by the camp doctors and the most eloquent testimony to the health and sanitary precautions taken is the recorded fact that only one case of infectious disease appeared among a body of over 4,800 destitute refugees of the lowest poorest order, already weakened by long exposure to flood and cold.

Two work rooms were opened after the camp had been in operation about a month where men and women engaged in the manufacture of clothing, mats, quilts, shoes and such and where instruction was given in using the sewing machine, in knitting and mat-making and in the care of children and personal hygiene. School rooms equipped with desks, tables, blackboards, charts and books and placed in charge of experienced teachers found among the refugees were also opened. A morning session was held for boys and an afternoon

session for girls and the school proved so popular that it was later found necessary to hold an evening session. Various amusement features entertainments were provided for the camp population and the Christmas and New Year holidays were celebrated with appropriate festivals, and the issue of extra rations.

The administration of the supply department of the camp was in the hands of Capt. Hayes A. Kroner, enlisted men of the U. S. Infantry assisting him. A careful system was employed so that refugees were properly clothed and received the proper quantities of food at all times. Great quantities of cotton were purchased and issued to the people and new and second-hand clothing was sent in by many organizations and individuals. The item for clothing as purchased by the Committee amounted to \$4,032.99 Mex. Food was the largest single item in the camp's cost, the total being \$16,908.22. A quantity of food-stuffs was donated. The camp ration was composed of corn meal, kaoliang meal, whole millet, rice, beef and cabbage. A graduated scale was apportioned to children of various ages.

The entire cost of the camp was \$55,761.09 Mex., allowing the net proceeds from sale of equipment and buildings, thus leaving a large balance to the credit of the Red Cross from the original appropriation of \$75,000 Mex. allowed. The camp closed March 31 and its closing found every man, woman and child installed in comfortable homes outside the Foreign Concessions of Tientsin. The location of these people was largely through the effort of Capt. Kroner.

The report concludes with acknowledgment of sincerest thanks to a long list of individuals who through their assistance or gifts aided in the successful operation of the camp.

More Men For Navy Planned In Congress

Increase From 87,000 To 131,485 Provided In Bill Passed By House

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, June 19.—The House of Representatives has voted to increase the navy from 87,000 to 131,485 men, as recommended by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Action by the Senate will be necessary before the measure becomes a law.

Y.M.C.A. HOTEL CAMPAIGN NETS \$36,000 TO DATE

New Plan Of Subscription Getting Is Proposed; Pictures To Be Shown

Thirty-sixty thousand dollars was the total amount of contributions for the proposed Y. M. C. A. Hotel secured up to noon yesterday, when the team captains met as usual at the Tung Sung Leu Restaurant, Nanking Road, for tiffin. Mr. P. K. Chu announced an additional total of \$500 secured by his team. Dr. H. C. Mei, \$400 by his group and Mr. K. F. Chang, \$150 through his workers.

The moving pictures taken of the various departments of the association and the recent grand carnival and baby show on its recreation grounds were screened Wednesday night at Martyr's Memorial Hall and attracted a great deal of interest. Mr. Ramos, manager of the Olympic Theater, is arranging to put these films on a circuit in order to be shown in all the leading foreign and Chinese theaters in Shanghai.

Out-of-town officials, heads of commercial firms, and friends of the Association are being canvassed also. Many telegrams and letters are being sent to various parts of China for that purpose. A scientific scheme of canvassing has been worked out by Chairman C. T. Wang of the campaign committee and was announced at yesterday's tiffin. Through this plan, the committee expects to get five \$10,000 subscriptions, ten 5,000 subscriptions, 50 \$1,000 subscriptions, 100 \$500 subscriptions and 250 \$100 subscriptions. The total amount of returns will then approximate the figure which it is hoped to reach—\$250,000.

Teething Time A Time of Worry

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, Nova Scotia, writes: "I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

People Of Tokio Present Swords To Prince Arthur

British Royal Visitor Honored By Japanese; Round Of Entertainments Is Begun

(American Wireless To Reuters) Tokio, June 20.—The Mayor of Tokio, Viscount Tajiri, proceeded to Kasumigaseki Palace this morning and presented to H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught a pair of swords as a token of respect from the people of Tokio.

The longer sword is of genuine court style and is to be worn horizontally, different from the ordinary samurai sword, which is worn edge upward. The blade of this weapon is by Gassan of Osaka, the same as the one presented by H. I. M. the Emperor to the city of Verdun. The mountings represent the highest workmanship of living craftsmen.

The shorter sword is of the Daimio style and the blade is 500 years old. His Royal Highness was greatly pleased with the city's gift.

On the occasion of the presentation of a pair of Japanese swords the gift of the City of Tokio, to Prince Arthur of Connaught today, the Mayor of Tokio, Viscount Tajiri, said:

"May it please Your Royal Highness: I hold it a great honor that, on behalf of the citizens of Tokio, I am privileged to present to Your Royal Highness, who is so closely related to the British Royal Family, our respectful gratitude for the visit with which you are favoring us, especially as it takes place during a crisis of the great war, with the purpose of presenting the Emperor the baton of a field marshal of the British Army as the deputy of your August Sovereign."

"Your Royal Highness has already, at the command of your revered King, twice visited this country and those of us who are fortunate enough to reside in this city have twice had the privilege of seeing Your Royal Highness, which has generated in them a high esteem and admiration for Your Royal Highness."

"Now again the citizens of Tokio are rejoicing at the opportunity afforded once more to welcome Your Royal Highness to their city. The people of our two countries are now congratulating themselves on the pleasing fact that in January this year the rank of field-marshal was mutually exchanged between our Sovereigns. We hold it to be a sure sign of the increased cordiality of the relations between the two Royal houses and the two countries. Not only does it strengthen the bonds of the Alliance which unites us but it will also surely serve to promote the common interests which we cherish in the progress of the world and the uplifting of humanity."

"Again I offer Your Royal Highness a very hearty welcome and, on behalf of the citizens of Tokio, we beg Your Royal Highness to accept these tokens of our respect with our prayer for your future health and prosperity, trusting that Your Royal Highness will realize the genuineness of the feelings of regard which inspire us."

"In conclusion, I humbly pray for the continued prosperity of the British Royal Family and the permanent favor of Heaven for your country."

The gift of Prince Arthur's reply to the Mayor, Viscount Tajiri, was: "I am heartily grateful for the expression of the very cordial sentiment of the people of the city of Tokio and also for their beautiful gift. I have some Japanese swords but none of them can surpass the beauty of the city's gift."

"The city of Tokio is to be congratulated on the fast and great progress it is making. My knowledge of the railway-station of Tokio was limited to Shimbashi but now I behold the grand and beautiful Central Station."

His Royal Highness felt certain

"Tokio would never cease to grow larger and concluded by asking the Mayor to convey his best appreciation to the people of the city."

Prince Arthur of Connaught pays personal visits to all the Imperial Princes here today.

The British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene, gave a dinner at the Embassy in honor of His Royal Highness this evening to which several of the Imperial princes, Court and Government officials are invited. The Ambassador's residence has been prepared specially for the occasion. A reception will be held after the dinner for the British community and others.

Tokio, June 19.—Prince Arthur of Connaught when making the presentation of a Marshal's baton to H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan said:

"Sire, I have it in command from the King-Emperor, my august master and Royal cousin, to ask Your Imperial Majesty to graciously receive the baton of a Field Marshal of the British army, which I am empowered to deliver to Your Imperial hand."

"In accepting the rank of Field Marshal Your Imperial Majesty has conferred the highest honor on the British army, which is proud to be associated with the mighty army of Japan, whose glorious traditions of self-sacrifice and ardent patriotism have evoked the admiration of the world."

"By your gracious acceptance of the insignia of the highest military dignity of the army of His Britannic Majesty, Your Imperial Majesty will not only exalt the spirit of comradeship animating Japanese and British soldiers in their common efforts to uphold the cause of freedom and right but will give further proof of the strength of the indissoluble bonds of alliance and friendship which unite the two nations."

"His Majesty King George trusts, Sire, that you will regard his Royal Commission constituting and appointing Your Majesty to be a British Field Marshal as a single mark of his unalterable friendship and esteem. He feels that on no sovereign could an emblem of the highest military rank of his army be more fittingly bestowed."

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan replied:

"Your Royal Highness's welcomed visit affords me a very high degree of gratification."

"His Majesty King George, my august ally, may indeed be proud of army, which continues invincibly to hurl back the utmost efforts of our enemies."

"To be accorded the highest rank in such an army is a mark of His Majesty's friendship and regard which I shall ever appreciatively value."

"I receive this baton from Your Royal Highness's hands with the sincerest pleasure and I request you to convey to His Majesty the King my thanks for the gift and for the exalted mode of its transmission, together with an assurance of the sentiments of attachment which animate me towards him as well as of my constant wishes for His Majesty's health and prosperity."

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor personally visited H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Kasumigaseki Palace this afternoon and stayed for several minutes. His Majesty was seen in the happiest mood.

An Imperial dinner in honor of Prince Arthur of Connaught takes place this evening.

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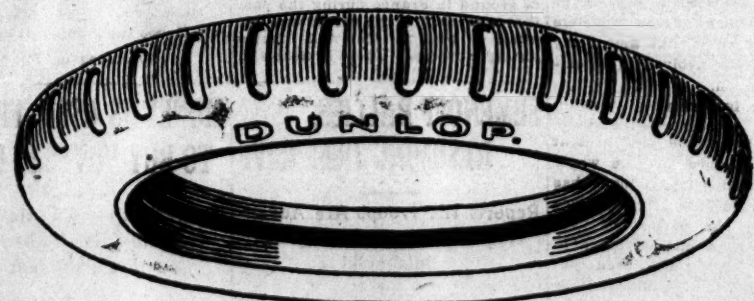
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Harking Back

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Let's Hark Back for a minute to '88—the year the Dunlop pneumatic tyre was patented.

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'We Are Ready Now,' Is Motto Of Our Destroyers

'Full Steam Ahead' Now Daniels' Slogan

By Josephus Daniels
(Secretary of the American Navy)

It is not for a moment resting on accomplishments, but pushing forward to solve the problems and perform the difficult tasks that are still before us. All that has been done since war was declared is but an earnest of what we are striving to achieve.

More ships, more men, more munitions is the constant demand. Three times as many vessels are under construction or contract as were in the navy a year ago, and they are being built more rapidly than ever before in spite of the difficulty in promptly securing the increased expert labor and the immense quantity of materials required.

To accomplish this building program, the largest ever authorized by any nation, shipyards had to be enlarged, new factories for building engines and machinery erected, and thousands of workmen trained. But all this is being done, and the huge construction program is going forward at a rate that hardly seemed possible a year ago.

More than four times as many ships are in service as before the war began, and the number will be considerably increased this year. Particularly is this so of destroyers and submarine chasers, of which we are building hundreds to combat the enemy U-boats upon whose activity Germany relies. In one week contracts were made for more destroyers than have been built since an American Navy was authorized.

By James T. M. Moore

"This is a destroyer war," an American naval authority remarked the other day. And the naval shipyards of the country are turning out vessels of that type literally by the hundred.

On the fresh page of history being made by the navy of Farragut and Dewey, the destroyers are already blazing a lion's share of glory. Indefatigably at work for almost a year in the making of new traditions, they have tagged the American navy with a new watchword in the mouths of admiring Europeans. It breathes the spirit of Perry and Paul Jones in four little words:

"We are ready now."

That was the laconic answer by the commander of the first American destroyers to reach European waters when asked how soon they could get ready for business. The allied naval authorities thought they would require after a voyage of 2,800 miles an overhauling for the ships and a breathing spell for the men.

They didn't know the American navy then as well as they do now. And 'tis with a keen relish that they quote, "We are ready now," as the deep-sea motto of the Yankee fleet. Thanks to American enterprise and the development of the oil-burning turbine system, the destroyer has been lifted to a new rank among warships. The culmination is the new class of American destroyers, which far exceed in size, speed and armament any others of their type in the navies of the world.

Thus has the American navy brought up to date, for the greatest of wars, its record of always being in advance of its time. In the Civil War it produced the monitor, the torpedo and the submarine, thus establishing the very principles on which the naval warfare of today is founded. And in the Oregon, laid down in 1891, the United States launched the precursor of the super-dreadnought of today.

If the grand fleets of the belligerent Powers ever come into conflict, the destroyers will play a definite and heroic role in the greatest sea fight the world has ever seen. Also they have earned a place in naval tactics for important independent operations in force.

Decorations Forbidden
But just at the present stage of the war the most important and incessant activity confronting the navies aligned against the Central Powers is the destruction of submarines. The destroyer, true to its title, is supreme in that work. And the advent of the American destroyer force in the war zone was followed, as all the world knows, by a large and progressive reduction in the toll of mercantile losses from U-boats. Six months later it was announced by Lloyd George and Secretary Daniels that England was no longer in acute danger of starvation from the submarine.

Small wonder that Great Britain has proffered decorations of honor to commanders and subordinates of American destroyers—decorations which an old law of the Republic forbids them thus far to accept.

The stunning exploits of the American destroyers abroad have caused an argument that they must possess nine lives, like a cat. One of them had its stern cut sheer away in a collision. Another had its bow sliced off. Both returned handily to port.

A third was practically torn asunder by a boiler explosion amidships. But instead of finding her way to Davy Jones's locker, she was towed safely to drydock by her consort.

Despite their ceaseless activity since May, 1917, only two have been lost. And of those only one—the Jacob Jones—was the victim of a submarine. The other—the Chauncey, one of the first destroyers designed and built in the United States—was sunk in a collision with a transport.

Power of Dreadnought
Imagine the power and ferocity of a man-eating shark packed inside the skin of a mackerel and you will have a slightly exaggerated idea of a destroyer in relation to her big sisters of the fleet. The new American destroyer of 1,200 tons has engines of almost 30,000 horsepower. In other words, it has concentrated in its frail body a power approximately equal to the dreadnought Pennsylvania, with machinery as delicate as a watch and in a steel frame stouter than a heavy fighter.

A cockle-shell full of throbbing machinery it can tear through the waves at the speed of an express

train. Its primary weapon in regular warfare is the torpedo. For submarine hunting it uses light guns and depth bombs. It is too frail to carry heavy armament, but its three and four-inch spittfires can send any U-boat to the bottom.

Place yourself in thought upon the narrow steel deck of one of Uncle Sam's destroyers slipping out of her British port for a typical night's work in the rough waters south of Ireland. Fuming and rocking, she picks up her speed. Calls for More Speed.

The commander, who has taken charge on the bridge, is still finishing the adjustment of his windproof suit, buttoning it up, pulling the hood over his head. He asks for more speed, gives an order and stamps his feet down in his heavy leather sea boots.

He and his ship's company of a hundred officers and men a moment before had been making ready for rest, refreshment, sleep and warmth back of the rocky island sheltering their base, tired of limb and sore of eye, after eight consecutive days' patrol work in the worst kind of seas and the wretchedest sort of weather. Then the faint three-dot-three dash-three-dot signal came the S. O. S., with an indication of longitude and the feeling of weariness was shaken off. Around the boat whirled and was out to sea again.

A few turns of the oil valves below, and from twenty, the rate of speed goes up in three short minutes to thirty knots. Steadily, the long, slim boat is now shouldering up a huge wave, parting the waters clear away from her high forecastle deck. The turbines are doing their utmost and the ship knives into the water at a thirty-five-knot clip. No vibration, practically, from the turbines—only a hum, pleasant at first, but distinctly enervating after a whole week of it.

Indifferent To Storm

The ship is being treated villainously by that indescribably nasty, vicious sea in this particular corner of the east Atlantic, which all mariners loathe in the winter time. Short, choppy waves of amazing strength, coming from all quarters, lift, rock and pound the ship, striking her stern with fiendish malignity, interfering with the even, harmonious work of her propellers, forcing her at times almost in a zigzag course. The marvel is that, unconcerned, indifferent to the storm, she keeps going forward with the speed of an express train for she is making more than forty land miles an hour.

In the pitch darkness reports are made and men move around, using guide lines running on cables to avoid being shaken off into the sea. Few orders to subordinates are needed; every man knows his station and his duties, and is busy with them.

The captain issues a few brief commands: the course is changed slightly. The aerials keep sputtering

away, querying, encouraging, carrying heart-lifting messages of cheer to the men of the merchant ship still far off, who were under attack by a German submarine.

All over the ship runs a feeling of elation at the thought of business at hand. It may be a "rendezvous with death" for some of those eager Americans, trained to the minute. They may be rushing toward an ambush of heavily armed raiders or disguised cruisers. But these men, unlike their wary foe, do not count the odds. It's all in the night's work—and there are lives to be saved.

Watchers Strain Eyes

When dawn at last appears a speck is seen through the rain and mist. As the destroyer hores through another mile or two of foam it resolves itself into a lifeboat—doubtless from the vessel that had been in agony through the night. The watchers strain their eyes.

A column of water suddenly heaves beside the lifeboat, showing that the Germans are bent on "sinking without trace." The captain of the destroyer telephones an order to the gunnery officer. At the depth-charge quarter all is in readiness.

Another column of water sends its spray on the destroyer itself. The American ceases circling and dashes in the direction the submarine has now given, his guns flashing and larking as he goes.

The upper part of a submarine is discerned gradually fading from view. The destroyer darts to the spot, and where the surface shows significant traces, drops a depth charge, rushing away from the mountain of water which the explosion of the bomb pushes up, and which opens in the middle to emit a great sough of air before it subsides.

Back again sweeps the destroyer, and in the same vicinity drops a second depth charge. So powerful is the under-sea explosion that the destroyer, were it not for the great speed at which it is moving, would be liable to be damaged.

Opens Fire With Guns

Suddenly the watchers note that the submarine is coming up again. The destroyer opens fire with the guns. But the German quickly reveals the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

"It is a case of 'Kamerad'—and unconditional surrender. For the depth-bomb has shaken the U-boat's inside gear loose and almost paralyzed its crew."

Unfortunately, the under-sea craft itself cannot be towed to port as an American prize-of-war, for it is on the point of sinking. However, a captured enemy commander and crew and a rescued company from a friendly merchantman are at hand—some wage for a fair night's work. And the best of it is that when the Americans bowl back into port with their modest report of a job thoroughly done, they refuse to let anybody make heroes of them.

The Atlantic will be swarming before long with the new and enlarged type of American destroyers, more than one hundred now being constructed.

Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the U. S. Navy, is the father of the formidable species. He probably is not so well known to the American public of today as he will be to American school children of the next generation.

Some one recently said to a high officer of the Navy, "I understand you were in Taylor's class at Annapolis."

"No," replied this high officer; "that is not so. I was at Annapolis with many others at the same time as Taylor, but not in Taylor's class." David W. Taylor graduated with the highest marks ever recorded at Annapolis Naval Academy. He repeated the feat at the British Naval College at Greenwich, where he took a postgraduate course. Neither at the American Naval Academy nor at the British Naval College has Taylor's high record ever been equalled.

In later years he was borrowed more than once by the British Government as the most expert witness in technical admiralty cases in court. It was on Admiral Taylor's expert evidence that the decision was rendered in the case of the White Star Line Company against the British Admiralty for the damage caused to the steamship Olympic by the British cruiser Hawke in a collision off the Isle of Wight. The Court of

Appeal of Great Britain upheld the judgment, which had been based on the American Admiral's testimony.

What Admiral Taylor affirmed regarding the construction of ships and their consequent action in the water carried conviction. He had the physics of the subject and he had tested out his postulates and conclusions in his own experimental basin at the Washington Navy Yard. His opinion on the points at issue was the criterion of truth.

Designed By Taylor

Admiral Taylor has been the principal designer of all American war vessels since 1900. It was in 1900 that this country began to have destroyers. Other Powers had been developing the type in a variety of ways, but when Taylor's new designs for the destroyer were made known there was unanimous acceptance of them for fixation of the type. The American destroyer was promptly imitated, to the extent that in hull and forepart construction the modern destroyers under every flag today are a reproduction of the American model.

A notable innovation which Admiral Taylor brought to the destroyer is the high forecastle, which obviates the unpleasant and dangerous earlier conditions when the low bows of the old destroyers cut into the water at a very high speed in a rough sea.

The tactical use of destroyers in the American Navy has been evolved by one of the notable seamen of the hour, Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, now in command of the American forces in European waters. He has been widely quoted abroad on the handling of the destroyer, and it may be accepted that American plans for tactical use of the destroyer are keeping pace with the development of the ship itself. Which means that the huge destroyer crop of 1918 is to be provided with opportunities for distinguished service in ways that may turn a new page in naval warfare.

Useful For Night Attack

One of the classical functions of the destroyer is for night attack with torpedoes on the enemy's fleet. It can move and operate so fast that it has many chances of escaping the glare of the enemy's searchlights and of dealing a deadly blow before it can be put out of action. By night and by day it fills the important duty of screening battleships against submarine, destroyer and mines.

By night and by day also it is serviceable for close scouting, being under certain conditions the most effective agent for finding out where the enemy is, what his formation is, what he is doing and what he is intending to do.

By day, in fleet action, the destroyer has a vitally important role. In this case the destroyers are used in attacking units of the enemy's fleet while under the protective gunfire of their own battleships. The destroyers, in the new method of naval warfare, may, when properly handled, have decisive effect in determining the course of a naval battle between capital ships of the dreadnought class.

A flotilla of destroyers, rushing in on the head of a column of battleships in the formation devised by American tacticians, may cause genuine havoc. This is made possible by the present development of the torpedo into a long-range weapon.

The torpedo is now effective at a distance of seven miles and destroyers of the best type usually carry for fleet action purposes the long-range torpedoes with high power and smaller explosive charge, and not the short range torpedoes carried by the submarine, which has a greater charge but less range.

Torpedo Has Great Speed

The torpedo of the destroyer can be set to travel at a speed of from twenty-five to thirty knots, according to distance, and in long range firing it is used, not against a single ship, in which its chances of success would be small, but against a fleet, where the probability of damage being done is high, when more than one torpedo is fired.

A fleet, steaming in column, has a distance between the units about twice the length of one unit. A torpedo fired from a destroyer coming head on against the line, and not

at any particular ship, has consequently one chance in three of scoring a hit, and no armor has yet been devised which will withstand the explosion of the modern torpedo.

Battleships, it is true, are constructed in compartments so that it is possible for a torpedo to smash in one or more compartments and not sink the vessel, but a vessel in this condition is hors de combat and a detriment to her sisters. Anything that interferes with the equanimity of the line has already begun to shatter the line, and this is one of the results which the destroyer is best calculated to accomplish.

A destroyer flotilla, making an attack in force of an enemy battleship

line already engaged, is almost certain to throw it into disarray and may cause confusion, collisions and panic. The battleships must swerve to avoid the oncoming torpedoes and the morals of the enemy fleet is weakened. In battle, when all forces are being used and when risks cannot be counted, the destroyers are sent in to play their dauntless part, with the prospect that a considerable percentage of them will not come back.

Risk Is Justifiable

In the battle of Jutland the British destroyers went into action early, prematurely it would seem, against the German fleet, and long before they were under the protective gunfire of the more powerful vessels in

their own fleet. Losses were heavy among the destroyers, but the British destroyers gave an excellent account of themselves, and served by their action to add practical testimony to the tactical principles evolved by the American naval commanders. The American destroyers' runfire, its high speed, its capacity for ramming and the fearful depth charge which it drops is unexcelled.

In the battle of Jutland the German destroyers, at a critical moment for the German fleet, after the major force of the British battle fleet had closed in, raised a smoke screen by means of their fuel oil. The screen covered the German battle line from the British heavy guns and allowed it to escape.

Abraham Lincoln said:

"Teach Economy.

"That is one of the first virtues.

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When Abe Lincoln was a poor country lad the world did not recognize in him the great Abraham Lincoln, future president of the United States.

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How many of our young men today have to face the hardships and struggles that confronted Lincoln in his youth? *Mighty few!*

The life of the Great Emancipator is one long account of sacrifice and hard work, of unflin-

ing adherence to what was right and tireless effort in its accomplishment.

Lincoln said: "Teach economy."

That's the purpose of this message. *Be frugal, saving, thrifty!* It isn't so much the dollar you waste, but the fact that you're cultivating a bad habit in wasting it that has a far-reaching effect on your character, happiness, success.

Save some of your earnings each week. *Hold fast* to your purpose to save. *The best way* is to have a savings account. You can't make headway until you do save.

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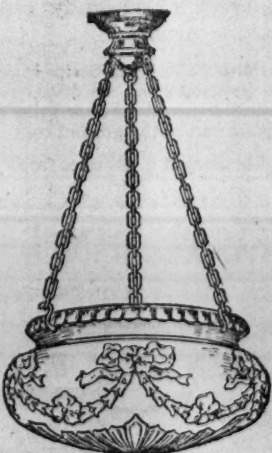
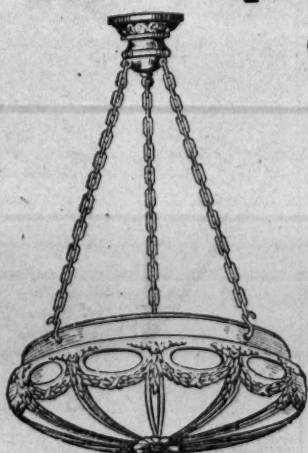
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Peking Day By Day

Lung Chi-kwang Urged To Return

The Government has received a telegram from General Li Hou-chi, the Fukien Tuchun, reporting the military situation on the Kwangtung and Fukien borders. He suggests that as the situation there is becoming critical General Lung Chi-kwang be ordered to return to the South as soon as possible so that the Fukien troops may join with his troops in the operations against the invaders.

Opium Growing In Shensi

The Government has received a telegram from General Yan Hsi-shan, Tuchun of Shensi, stating that on receipt of the order of the Central Government to institute immediate investigations on the opium growing in Shensi, he at once issued instructions to the District Magistrates of his province along the frontier of his neighboring province to make inquiries, and as a result of the investigations he has discovered that the Yanchang and Huich in Northern Shensi, where the Tuchun of that province has perfect control over the people, the fields are covered with poppy plants; and in districts where fighting has been going on between the Government troops and the "tufel," poppy has been openly cultivated and tax levied, etc. On receipt of the report the Government has decided to appoint special officials to proceed to Shensi to institute investigations, and if the reports on the opium cultivation are confirmed by them, General Chen Shu-fan, Tuchun of Shensi, will be severely punished for his offense.

Advices From Fukien

Tuchun Li Hao-chi, of Fukien, telegraphing from Taangchow reporting the condition of the military situation, states that the Government troops in Fukien are advancing steadily toward Kwangtung, but that they are hurrying forward as fast as possible on account of the Kwangtung troops under General Chen Chung-ming being forced to retreat owing to the superior force against him. Tuchun Li urges that Tuchun Lung Chi-kwang be requested to return to Kwangtung as soon as possible so as to assist him in the attack on the rebel troops in that province. General Lung will remain in the north until he has had an opportunity to discuss matters with the military leaders who are coming north to take part in the Tientsin conference.

The Murder Of Lu Chien-chang

Writing on the subject of the assassination at Tientsin of General Lu Chien-chang the Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times says:

As far as my memory serves me Lu Chien-chang was the official who was responsible for a considerable number of executions under the Yuan Shih-kai regime, he acting as general spy and executioner for the crowd who were then in power; there will therefore be many people who will welcome his death. The question is, however, one of justice and the action of Gen. Hsu Shu-cheng cannot be too strongly condemned. It shows what little justice any official is likely to get once he runs foul of any of the military men who have influence with the Cabinet. The publication of the Mandate was undoubtedly forced by General Hsu Shu-cheng through his influence with Premier Tuan Chi-jui. It is a case of murder pure and simple, but the fact that he should be invited to tiffin by the man who intended to do him to death shows the coldbloodedness of the whole thing. The present crime has a precedent in the murder of Chang Chen-wu and Fang Wei who were murdered after being entertained to dinner in the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits. It will be remembered that at this dinner the

two men who were to meet their death before the food they were then eating had been digested, were toasted by the others present and several coarse jokes concerning the future were also made. All those present knew that these men were to be executed yet they apparently enjoyed their dinner and gave no thought to the callousness of their behavior. These two men were held up and taken from their carriage just outside of the Legation Quarter, and after a semblance of a trial were taken out and shot by torchlight. Lu Chien-chang was not given a semblance of a trial and was shot by the order of General Hsu, who appointed himself judge and jury. It is believed that some great political move was behind the murder, and it was because General Hsu feared that the activities of this man would do much to prevent the other Tuchuns from continuing hostilities that he had him shot. Such is justice in China today.

The Mandate

The President's Mandate which was issued against the murdered General under pressure of General Hsu Shu-cheng reads as follows:

"According to reports from Chang Hual-chi, Ni Shih-chung, Chen Shu-fan and Lu Yung-hsiang received some time ago on different occasions, Lu Chien-chang has been in secret communication with the tufel and trying to alienate the loyalty of the troops in Shantung, Anhui and Shensi with the object of starting a rebellion. Recently he threw in his lot with the rebels at Shanghai and for his crime the Government has issued orders for his arrest."

"According to a telegraphic report submitted through the Premier by Hsu Shu-cheng, the Deputy-Commander of the Fengtien troops, Lu Chien-chang lately arrived at Tientsin from Shanghai and approached the troops under the said Commander with seditious motives. He was accordingly arrested and executed."

"Being an officer in the Army, Lu Chien-chang should not be so audacious as to promote seditious propaganda among the troops and enlist the aid of the tufel in the prosecution of his malicious plots. In accordance with the provisions under the Regulations governing the Punishment of Bandits and Tufel and the Regulations governing Criminal Proceedings in the Army, he said offender is liable to summary execution. As he has been arrested and executed, his official rank and title in the army and the Order of Merit and Decorations which have been conferred on him by the Government are hereby cancelled. This is to vindicate the law of the land."

The Tientsin Conference

Besides despatching General Chin Yun-peng to participate in the Tientsin conference, the Premier also sent Messrs. Chen Wen-yun and Tseng Yi-chin there as his representatives. On June 16, General Hsu Shu-cheng and Mr. Tseng came back to Peking to render a report to the Premier on the results arrived at the first meeting while Mr. Chen Wen-yun is still at Tientsin consulting General Ni Shih-chung about certain important matters. Although the result of the conference is as yet unknown General Tsao Kun is adopting a similar attitude as the President, and therefore he will take concerted action with the latter in solving the present situation.

Kirin Contracts A Loan

General Meng En-yuan, Tuchun of Kirin, has contracted a loan from a certain country by pledging a certain copper mine in Kirin as security. The amount is said to be \$1,000,000, and the draft contract has been submitted to the Cabinet for approval. The Cabinet has referred it to the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Commerce for consideration.

Our Boys Enjoying Hot Meal In Trenches



American troops at mess in the front line trenches of France.

tion. So far it has not yet been approved. It is stated that the Central Government will keep this transaction secret until the contract has been signed.

The Peking Electric Light Company

It is reported that the Ministries of Communications and Agriculture and Commerce, having received numerous complaints against the Peking Electric Light Company and discovered many of its shortcomings, have decided to cancel its monopoly. If the report is true Peking may see a new electric light company formed very soon and it is to be hoped that this new concern will be more efficiently managed.

National Plague Bureau

It is worthy of more than passing note that the Chinese Government, notwithstanding its many distractions and difficulties, is profiting by recent experience in the important matter of public health. The days are not very remote when such a care was supposed to rest with individuals. The State as a state was not concerned with public health in actual practice, although in theory it was understood to watch over the people and protect them. Now modern ideas are percolating into administration, the most recent evidence of which is the decision of the Ministry of Interior to create a Central or National Plague Prevention Bureau. This has been done on the petition of the Plague Prevention Commission, which pointed out that in other countries institutions exist for medical research and for the promotion of studies which have as their object the combating of all disease.

The Central Plague Prevention Bureau to be established would be in a position to deal with any great danger to public health as it arose and would devise ways and means for checking epidemics. It would prepare vaccines and serums, or arrange for their production, while seeing that isolation and quarantine were carried out as they should be. The manufacture of vaccines and serums is particularly to be commended, inasmuch as the war has rendered it impossible to obtain such supplies from abroad as formerly. The recent outbreak of plague affords an interesting example of the benefit of organization, for whereas the plague in Manchuria involved 50,000 deaths and cost ten million dollars to suppress the recent epidemic resulted in just over 6,000 deaths and cost much less to suppress although it covered a much greater area.

Dr. Yen, of the Peking Isolation Hospital, and Mr. Lu, chief of the department of hygiene, have been entrusted with the organization of

the National Bureau, and it is to be hoped that their labors will be attended with success for which they need general support and sympathy.

Another Loan

According to a Japanese report General Lung Chi-kwang who has been negotiating with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for a loan of five million dollars to meet the military expenses of Kwangtung has been successful. It is stated that the Premier and President have given consent to the new deal which is to be concluded on the following terms: amount of loan, five million issued at 95; interest 8%; the loan is to be redeemed in 10 years and the security is to be mining properties.

Miscellaneous

General Tsao Kun has sent a telegram to the Government requesting that in consideration of the meritorious services achieved by General Feng Yu-hsiang, he should be restored to his former rank and office. His request will probably be granted by the Government.

All the important officials who went to Changteh to offer sacrifices to the late President Yuan Shih-kai returned to the Capital June 16. They held a conference at Chengteh

and it is generally believed that it was because of this conference that Mr. Hsu Shih-chang did not go to Changteh this time.

General Chang Hual-chih, Tuchun of Shantung, arrived in the Capital June 15 bringing with him sixty body-guards. General Wang Ting-cheng, Deputy Inspector Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, also came up to Peking the same day.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tami M. June 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 28
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia... June 23
Per C.M. s.s. China... June 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30
For Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirono M. June 23
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Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru June 27
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... June 28
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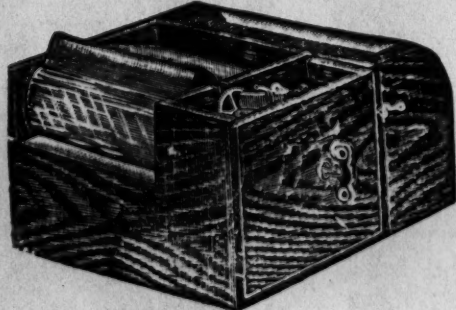
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SOCONY SLAUGHTERED IN WEIRD GAME, 21-7

Standard Oil Pitchers Easy For
Gaston, Williams And Wig-
more Club Yesterday

How The Teams Stand

	W.	L.	P.C.
Socony	2	1	.666
Amtraco	2	1	.666
G. W. W.	1	1	.500
R. A. T.	0	3	.000

Hammering Bradley for a dozen hits in three innings, Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, figured as likely looking tall-ends in the Hong League, kicked the dope bucket to 17 different corners of the Race Course yesterday afternoon and slaughtered the Standard Oil Company, picked by many to walk away with the Hong pennant, by the score of 21-7 in one of the weirdest baseball arguments ever staged here or anywhere else.

Westaway took up the burden laid down by Bradley and he held the tired G. W. W. crew to five hits in three innings.

Meanwhile, Porterfield allowed eight singles, widely scattered. None of the singles should have meant runs, rotten support getting him in the holes. Doyle was the worst offender with four slumps.

Porterfield was the big star with the willow. In six trips to the plate he aggregated a double, a triple and a home run, the three hits giving him a total of nine. The four sack clout came with the cushions densely populated. Gardner collected three hits in four times at bat and so did Capt. Boulon. Every one on the G.W.W. team hit safely at least once.

Forty three hitters faced the Socony pitchers in six innings, an average of better than seven men per inning. This is believed to be a record.

It is announced that there will be no more Hong League games played until after July 4.

Details of the slaughter:

Gaston, Williams And Wigmore

	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Doyle, ss.	5	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Gardner, 1b.	4	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
Neprud, 3b.	6	3	3	0	0	1	1	1
Porterfield, p.	6	2	1	5	1	1	1	1
Roberts, c.	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0
Pomeroy, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Boulon, rf.	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Cander, 2b.	5	1	1	3	0	2	2	2
Rugh, cf.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	21	17	21	8	8	8	8

Standard Oil Company

	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Holliday, ss.	3	1	0	1	3	2	2	2
Chapman, 1b.	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Noite, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, p. 2b.	4	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Westaway, p.	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1
Mead, cf.	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Pussos, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Johnson, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hykes, 1b.	4	1	0	6	0	2	2	2
Anderson, c.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Black, cf.	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	33	7	8	18	12	10	10	10

By Innings:

Socony 1 0 0 0 1 1 4-7
G. W. W. 4 8 5 1 1 2 X-21
Home run—Porterfield. Three base hit—Porterfield. Two base hit—Porterfield. Stolen bases—Neprud 3. Doyle 2. Bradley, Mead, Hykes. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Rugh. Hits—off Bradley, 12 in three innings; off Westaway five in three innings. Struck out—by Porterfield 7, by Westaway 1. First base on balls—off Porterfield 2; off Bradley 4; off Westaway 1. Wild pitch—Bradley 3. Passed ball—Anderson. Hit by pitcher—Boulon by Bradley. Rugh by Westaway. Umpires—Tinkham and Nichols. Time of game—one hour and 40 minutes.

Sporting Editor's Letter

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—With reference to "Sandy's great record" as published in your issue of yesterday, I venture to point out to your correspondent F. A. that if he will again examine his data he will find that 2 Races have been omitted, viz:

11th Nov. 1916—1 1/4 mile, unplaced.
14th Nov. 1917—1 1/4 mile, unplaced.
The date 10th November, 1916, is probably a printer's error for 6th November, as is likewise 15th February, 1918, for 25th February, 1918.
Yours truly,
T. A. CLARK.

June 18, 1918.

SOME BASEBALL COMMITTEE!

Failure of several members of the Shanghai Baseball Club committee to attend a short meeting yesterday afternoon is holding up arrangements for the proposed trip to Tientsin for the local ball tossers. An attempt will be made to get the dead ones together for a session today.

Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund

The following donations to the above fund, have been received:

Bridge	\$104.00
Shanghai Golf Club President's Cup	35.00
Shanghai Race Club Spring Meeting	3,000.00
The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas Empire Day	1,250.00
	\$4,389.00

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1,145.00 2,223.75 15,315.72

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A. H. HALLAM,
Hon. Treasurer,
Shanghai Branch.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 2.30 p.m.:

1. March—Folie Bergere... Fletcher
2. Overture—Mignon... Thomas
3. Waltz—Moments Intime... Huse
4. Selection—Traviata... Verdi
5. Three Irish Dances... Ansell
6. Selection—The Arcadians Monckton A. DE KRYGEM,
Conductor-in-Charge.

American Heroes Decorated By France



General Gaucher, of the French Army, decorating an American officer and private for bravery under fire.

Kaiser At Lunch As He Is Seen By His Own Boswell

When The All-Highest Drops In On His Warriors At
The Front He Considerately Provides His Own
Royal Food—Two Generals Contrasted

The Hague, May 12.—Karl Rosner, the Lokal-Anzeiger's war correspondent and chief imperial press agent, says that when the Kaiser drops in uninvited for luncheon with front commanders "he always carries with him food for himself and entourage in order that the staff, from which he asks only table and stool, shall suffer no unrest or disturbance as a result of his presence. A thermos flask containing glorified field-kitchen soup—pea soup with vegetables and bits of meat—embraces the whole menu. In addition, there are a piece of bread and a swallow of wine with water. His own plates and cups are carried along too, so that a big midday meal can, in good weather, be eaten in the open."

Reporting the Kaiser's picnic, during the Flanders Battle, with Gen. von Arnim and his Chief of Staff, Gen. von Lossberg, Rosner says: "How different in outward appearance are these two men, who yet work as one strong unit! The Commander-in-Chief is hardly of middle size, a slender, almost dainty, man of the world. A small head terminating in a pointed beard might belong to a professor. Lossberg, on the other hand, is big, broad, heavy, of tremendous, defiant force, and seeming ever ready to hurl himself forward either in defense or attack. This powerful body supports a magnificent Caesar skull—bony, hard and merciless."

Lossberg, incidentally, prophesied

Great Light Dawns

On German Minds

The Hague, May 12.—The idea that American troops are actually coming to France with intent to fight appears to be beginning to dawn on some Germans at home. Richard Gaedke, the soberest German military critic, writes in Vorwaerts:

Our troops are gradually encountering American battalions at even more numerous points on the front. Americans, for their part, must make available forces which Foch needs for his attacks and for the formation of new reserves. We must assume that Americans are continuously sailing over the ocean in order to reinforce the English and French. This discovery is given the utmost prominence by the Socialist organ.

on April 7 that "when once the broad front from La Basse Canal to Holle beke begins wandering again as a connected whole, then it will become mighty uncomfortable for the English gentry in the Ypres sack."

LIDLAW FUNERAL TODAY

The funeral of Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, Standard Oil Company installation manager at Wuhu, who was murdered early Monday morning, will be held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at five o'clock.

Rev. C. E. Darwent will read the service. The body, accompanied by Mrs. Laidlaw and Miss C. E. Sauer, nurse at Wuhu Hospital, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamship Suwo.

ENEMY ALIENS REGISTER

(American Wireless To Reuters)
San Francisco, June 19.—Only 1,000 registrations of German alien women are indicated in this city, although 5,000 German men have been registered. This is attributed to the many German women who have married Americans and thereby acquired citizenship.

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WEATHER

Cloudy, misty, warm weather with
threats of local thunderstorms in
Central China.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 21, 1918

Nearing Intervention in Russia

It is becoming clearer every day that no settlement of the issues of the present war can be complete without taking into consideration a readjustment of Russia's affairs, both internal and external. It is also clear that the only way in which this can be done is on the basis of friendly and helpful intervention by the Allies at the invitation of Russia, or at least on the invitation of one or more powerful factions in that unfortunate land. The question, therefore, is how and when such intervention can come.

From a Reuter cable appearing elsewhere in this issue, it will be observed that M. Marcel Hutin has declared that the question of Japanese intervention in Russia is taking a good turn. That affirmation is not a little significant. It would seem to indicate that a strong unanimity of view on the subject of Russia exists between Japan and the Allies, and that all of them are seeing eye to eye on this most vital question that requires not only delicate handling but prompt action if it is not to be valueless.

The statement also appears to reveal that we are being brought within measurable distance of something tangible being done in Russia calculated to evolve some semblance of order out of the present chaos, and paving the way to intervention. The present would seem to be the most propitious moment for Allied intervention in Russia, for the froth produced by the Russian Revolution has begun to subside and settle down, and we are at last able to get a clearer and truer perspective. What do we see?

We see first and foremost that the situation in Russia is resolving itself into a well defined and clear-cut struggle between two distinct factions of the Russian people—all the moderate elements of the country on the one hand and the Bolsheviks on the other. The logic of events was bound to bring about this coalescing of different factions in Russia against their common oppressor—the Bolsheviks. Whatever differences may still divide the various moderate parties in Russia, the fact remains that for the time being, at all events, they have combined in an attempt to overthrow the political charlatans that have violently usurped power in the country and whose authority rests solely on brute force and terrorism.

The Bolsheviks by their own acts have succeeded pretty effectively in antagonizing the most hopeful and stable elements in the country—the only elements that matter—against them. By their acts ye shall know them, and the acts of the Bolsheviks leave no doubt whatsoever in the minds of sane people that the Bolsheviks are unfit to rule. Justice, order, good government and commercial prosperity cannot be evolved out of the principles of anarchism and national dishonor for which Bolshevism stands. The Bolsheviks to hold themselves in power have forced a most humiliating peace on Russia and have relegated the country to the tender mercies of a Power that does not understand fidelity to pledged word.

The Bolsheviks promised to the people of Russia the establishment of a new earth founded on righteousness. Some were childishly credulous and were induced to accept Bolshevik assurances at their face value. They now realize that the country has been dishonored. The Bolsheviks

have shamefully and barefacedly broken their pledges. And their dupes, having drained the cup of bitterness to the dregs, are firmly determined against repetition of the process. Two or three more years of Bolshevik rule, and there would be nothing left of Russia.

Turning to the practical and moral sides of intervention in Russia, ample justification can be adduced to show why the Allies should save the good Russians from exploitation by the evil Russians. The moral justification for intervention by the Allies is overwhelming. In the heat and tumult of the present contest of arms we are apt to overlook the circumstances under which France and England entered the war. France was forced into the war because Germany knew she would stand by her treaty with Russia, and knowing this invaded her. Russia had a greater interest in the Balkans than any other Power and she had for years sponsored the growth of Little Russia that have been the despair of the Government of Europe. Is it not ironical that Russia, the first Power to mobilize against Germany when the initial spark was kindled, should also have been the first Power to withdraw ignominiously from the struggle before it was half through, after having sacrificed loyal little Serbia and Rumania? When we speak of Russia, we must not be understood as referring to those self-respecting Russians who would regard the disappearance of the Bolsheviks as a godsend, but to the handful of unprincipled men who are strangers to such things as honor and good faith, whom an evil destiny has temporarily given the upper hand in the affairs of a mighty nation that could have delivered, and may yet deliver, a great blow at Prussian militarism.

The Allies, of course, must continue to wait until the moment is ripe for intervention. They have committed themselves to the principle of self-determination and they are waiting for the Russian people themselves to enlist their intervention, which the Allies will not withhold. If, for instance, the convention at present assembling in Harbin of representatives of co-operative and commercial associations, zemstvos and Siberian municipal councils were to pass a resolution inviting the intervention of the Allies, there can be little doubt that instant action would be taken. The convention at Harbin is to be strengthened by accredited representatives from European Russia and its deliberations must, therefore, carry weight. A formal invitation to the Allies for their intervention to save Russia from disintegration and spoliation is necessary and would equip the Allies with the proper moral authority to take steps to undo the work of those who have played false not only to the cause of the Allies and of world democracy but also to Russia herself.

Correspondence

A Correction

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—In a notice on page 7 of your today's issue it is stated that according to information published by the Tokio Hochi, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, as the result of repeated negotiations with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark, has succeeded in buying up from that concern the right of building telegraph lines in China. There is no truth in the said statement. There have been no negotiations between the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Great Northern Telegraph Co. and the latter company has sold no rights whatsoever.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. HANSON,
General Manager, Great Northern
Telegraph Co., Ltd. in China
and Japan.

China's Fauna And Flora

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir:—From time to time articles have appeared in the Shanghai papers calling for activity and co-operation along scientific lines in China. It seems well to keep these matters in the minds of those who care for such things and with the hope that some one who has the ability to finance such things and wishes to advance the scientific knowledge of the world, to discover the fauna and the flora of China for economic purposes, and at the same time to make a lasting name for himself, will offer to endow an organization that will accomplish these ideals.

As has been pointed out before quite a lot of valuable and interesting information about the plants and animals of China has been and still is being printed in the reports of foreign museums, in technical scientific periodicals, and is being safely stored away from the general public in the files of learned societies or in the libraries of specialists working along the special lines to which they are devoting their lives. Where these things could be gathered together, the results thoroughly worked over and the materials made available in popular, illustrated handbooks for those who love nature, but are baffled at every turn by the absence of just such guides as are available in almost every country in the West. At the present time, there is, so far as we know, no organized effort along this line and there is certainly a crying need for it. Why would not some of our enterprising

publishers be ready to undertake such handbooks?

Another thing which we would like very much to see is a bilingual periodical, published monthly in Shanghai, which would be devoted to popularizing scientific knowledge of all kinds. Such a periodical might be the organ of a society for the diffusion of general scientific knowledge and the membership fees could help in supporting the magazine. In the beginning there would doubtless be need for other funds, but some liberal patron certainly could be found who would like the young organization over such a crisis. Possibly by some widening of its scope, the Royal Asiatic Society might be able to do this very work for a much larger membership than it now reaches. One volume a year is not enough to keep us supplied with the results of the work done elsewhere upon things Chinese.

Of a larger and more extensive nature are other things that naturally fall within the province of the National Government, and if the matters were properly presented by those who have influence, doubtless something could be begun. We have recently learned of some interesting and valuable work which is being done on the Geology of China and there should be similar work done along biological lines. Experts along the various lines should be put to work gathering and organizing the available materials for making a report on the animal and plant resources of China.

Expeditions have been made into the far western Provinces and in a general superficial way the larger animals, especially mammals, are known and listed; the birds are fairly well known, probably better known than any of the animals; the reptiles and amphibians are now being carefully worked over; little is known of the fishes, and so far as we know almost nothing on a large scale is being done on the invertebrates, and certainly this last item is the big undertaking.

We cannot expect the Royal Asiatic Society to do much more under the present conditions along this line than it is already doing because of the limitations in its finances. Though it does seem to the writer that if funds could be provided for a Secretary on salary who could devote his whole time to the work and assist the Curator of the Museum, who is already doing much along the lines indicated in spite of the fact that he is a very busy man, that a splendid collection could be got together and carefully studied. This would doubtless yield most valuable results.

It can hardly be hoped that a small group of individuals will be able to do all that should be undertaken in such a survey; it is pre-eminently a Government task which should be considered an obligation and a privilege. Eventually the Government must organize a biological survey and must provide museum facilities for the accumulation of a national collection; nothing short of this will satisfy the growing demand for accurate, scientific information relative to the fauna and flora so rich and varied and so poorly known. It is a cause for shame even now that when we want accurate information about things already known that we have to go to the museums of the West to examine their collections and their records.

National surveys and national museums, however, are not things of a day's growth; they will require years for their realization even if the start is made today. In the meantime, it seems to us that there is just one line of procedure left for us; this is to start on a preliminary stage of this work in our own localities in connection with our regular work, whatever it may be. The sportsman when he is in the field should be a scientist, looking to the future. The man on a pleasure trip should keep his eyes open for the beauties of nature and make such additions to his knowledge as he can as to the plant and animal life. The teachers of botany should certainly be able to know their plants on the school ground and their zoology near at hand. The teacher of zoology should know his animals by sight and should be able to teach his students their economic value as well as their identification. Local collections should in every case form the basis of teaching and a small collection might grow into one of great value as a basis of an intensive survey in each of the localities. Then later when a national museum could be organized much information would already be in hand.

We dare mention again also the matter of biological stations for the study of the water forms of life. In this section of the country there should by all means be established a freshwater biological station for the study of the abundant life which exists all around us. A marine station or two along the coast would help to a great extent in determining the resources in the way of salt water fishes. These stations could be made the centers of much valuable work and would prove an inspiration to all who were interested in the study of biology. We see no reason why such stations could not be established in a small way through the co-operation of our already existing educational institutions. There are many problems of great economic importance which could be easily worked out with very small equipment.

We trust that something may be done along some or all of these lines which have been mentioned above. We are quite ready to do our part, but it requires co-operation. Can not those who are interested get some plan of working these things out together?

N. Gist Goss,
Soochow University,
June 17, 1918.

Daily Round Of Work And Play On A Transport

Member Of The Crew Tells Of 'Abandon Ship' Drill, Movie Shows, And Difficulties Of Getting Meals When Rough Weather Spoils The Cook's Aim

The letter reproduced in part below was written by a young man who is serving as a member of the crew of an American transport.

When our shore leave is suddenly stopped, we sailors know that the day of sailing is but a question of a day or two, and then everybody takes his pen in hand and says good-bye to his folks and friends.

Early the next day or the day after the troops appear, as if conjured out of air like rabbits at a spiritualistic seance, and usually that same evening the winch engines start rattling and shrieking, preparatory to casting off, and a little later a gong is sounded from the bridge, and a gasp of energy is heard as the engine drivers throw the levers.

As we leave good old Manhattan behind us, windows lighted up here and there on almost every story make the skyscrapers look for all the world like gigantic checkerboards against a starry and moonlit sky, and you fall to musing whether Wilhelm is going to let you add another to the notches in your imaginary blunderbuss (every notch, of course, representing a batch of troops you have taken across) or whether you are looking for the last time at the tall buildings, the Aquarium in Battery Park, and the bridges, now astern of you; or at Castle William on Governors Island, the immigration buildings on Ellis Island, the nest of schooners riding at anchor in Red Hook Channel, and the statue of Liberty, off your starboard quarter, waving an encouraging good-bye and saying, "You're going to win independence for the world, boys, so it must be for the best!" Soon thereafter we pass Fort Wadsworth, and after passing the various lighthouses and lightships we swing out to our appointed sea lanes.

When it comes to pitching, this ship simply puts the antics of a bucking bronco and a diving submarine to the blush! And maybe she can't roll! Why, when you want to get from one end of her to the other you run one minute without exercising any effort at all, and the next you feel as if you were climbing the moving stairs that take you down to the street at the Manhattan Street subway station, and staggering from side to side, you cling desperately to the starboard handrail, and then push yourself away to do the same with the port one.

Sometimes the seas run high almost all the way across, buffeting her about so much that the stacked mess tables and benches remain stacked and the deck serves the purpose of both. Then, like a line before a lunch counter, you keep moving along, but, unlike it, it is like reaching out and grabbing "free ride" rings on a Coney Island merry-go-round. You hold up your plate for the cook to try out his aim on with a ladle of beans, and if the ship doesn't give a lurch just then you get said beans, but if it does, you don't, and, like a streak of lightning, flash past him and the remaining mess cooks, who are likewise engaged in the "hit-or-miss" game of flinging food at the "bullseye" in your hand.

As soon as you've received your plateful and your cupful you begin wending your uncertain way through a dense maze of tangled legs, and after tripping over a goodly number of them, walking on somebody else's hands, and leaving a winding trail of spilled food in your wake, your patient efforts are finally rewarded with the discovery of a few unoccupied square inches on the deck for you to squat on. But every time the ship rolls you have to sidestep an avalanche of rattling tin cups and plates that have broken away from some of the more unfortunate fellows, and then, as a result of the overturned dishes, the mess-hall deck is soon so slippery it would be ideal for dancing purposes.

What with the silhouettes that stand out in bold relief against the snow-white bulkheads wherever food has splashed, the sublime contortions of the features of the sailors, and their mirth-provoking gyrations as they hasten off in hot pursuit of their "chow," only to go down with a resounding crash just as they are about to corral it, we have quite a little fun with our meals, even if we do have to wade through soup and tea or coffee to get out of the mess hall again.

And if your bunk happens to be athwartships you sleep in snatches just as you eat, because you slide up and down all night, all but pitching out on your head, and at reveille you could wring the bugler's neck. The eastbound passage seems endless because the danger of being torpedoed while carrying so many hundreds of the boys who have signed up to do Fritz battle in the trenches or in the clouds, instead of on the tossing billows, as we do.

Up with soldiers coming and going, and in the wholesale shoving somebody is always sure to get that corn of his caught under somebody else's heel, or to receive a poke in the ribs. But of all of Uncle Sam's sons, Father Knick's boys ought to mind this the least, after the special training they have received in the subway.

It is amusing to watch the army mess cooks, better known as K. P.'s, or "kitchen police," as they sit, before each meal, peeling "spuds" and gouging the eyes out of them with a vengeance. If mother could only see them now! No doubt some of the city chaps never even knew that the potatoes had eyes! With all the knowledge they're acquiring in the galley, they certainly ought to make some girl a good wife after the war, as one fellow observed.

Out at sea everybody, including the troops, has supper early, because the mess-gear must all be cleaned and stowed away before sundown, since every white light is simultaneously doused at dusk, and the ship is then in darkness with the exception of some blue lights, located sparingly here and there about knee-high from the deck, to assist sleepwalkers in finding their bunks again. This conservation of electricity, and incidentally coal, is not, as you may suppose, due to any suggestion of Mr. Garfield's, but because we are determined to get every soldier safely "over there." But in order to do this we must first give all of the Kaiser's U-boats the slip, and therefore can't very well travel along all lit up like the Statue of Liberty. Hence the days are very short and the nights very long, and about the only thing you can do is twirl your thumbs and yawn, while some fellows swap experiences and go each other one better in a champion liar's contest.

We have "abandon ship" drill every morning and afternoon while under way. This does not necessarily mean that we take to the lifeboats and rafts every time, but every man is expected to run to his lifeboat or stack of life rafts, ready for the word to "away all boats." Every one is mustered and nobody excused from this drill. On one occasion a soldier was found to be missing at muster. After it was all over he nonchalantly put in an appearance, and upon being asked why he had failed to come up sooner, he peevishly explained he had been eating his dinner. At which the naval officer in charge of his lifeboat turned to the fellow's Lieutenant, and exclaimed, "And for all he knew the ship was sinking! Can you beat it?"

About all that our wireless operators have to do while crossing the ocean is to receive news from far and "near" for our one-page daily which is turned out on the typewriter by one of our promising young men. We are simply standing on pins and needles waiting for the next day's issue of the same, which is always sure to contain some such interesting news items as the following: "Geneva: Heavy shellfire on Hill No. 506," or something equally enlightening, given out by the War Offices of the belligerent nations.

After days on the high seas, in weather so inclement that you at times make little more progress than a man swimming against a tide, and enjoying the protection of camouflaged torpedoed destroyers, whose short aerial masts give the boats the appearance of fuzzy little caterpillars with horns sticking up, you at last sight land.

As we make port the town's inhabitants greet us with volley after volley of French, while pretty girls wave and throw us kisses by the wholesale, and people shout themselves hoarse and clatter over the cobblestones in wooden shoes.

The first thing you do when you get ashore is go to the bank and have your money exchanged. When the clerk hands you some plugged coins and paper money—that looks like cigarette coupons, you are prone to eye him with suspicion, and have half a mind to call in a cop, but, not knowing a cop from a soldier, you decide to let it go at that, and learn later that this is the kind of money they honor in all the stores.

I'm not permitted to give a worthwhile description of the town where the troops we take across disembark, but I don't think there's any harm in saying, it reminds me very much of a street scene in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," which, no doubt, everybody has read back at school, years ago. All that is missing to complete the picture is the rats. The stores in between the drapshops sell embroidered and crocheted souvenirs, or plaster and marble statuary, and we sailors never go back to the States without some.

Some of you have but one person to worry about, but consider the case of your son, brother, lover, or hubby, thousands of miles away, who has many more, and remember that while you can tell whether he got across safely, he can do nothing but hope that the old folks are still well; that brother Willie hasn't set fire to the barn while hiding in the hayloft with a sweet-fern cigarette; and, last, but not least, that "she" loves him just as much as ever.

shows are every bit as enjoyable as any to be found ashore. In fact, I have yet to see the theater in town in which you can sprawl out across the deck, entwine your legs about each other, and rest your chin in your hands, while you watch Douglas Fairbanks lay 'em flat for you.

Lloyd George at last took the Irish bull by the horns, but it remains to be seen what the bull will do.—Chicago Herald.

Kaiser Karl lies very poorly for a Teutonic monarch, but one must remember that he is still a fairly young man.—Chicago Herald.

Students of the war would do well to begin to familiarize themselves with the map of Germany. The time approaches for a change of scene.—Chicago Daily News.

The seventy-five-mile gun with a trajectory eighteen miles high may be intended as a strong hint to Gott that more immediate results are desired at Potsdam.—New York Evening Post.

It is announced that the high cost of living is driving office-seekers away from Washington. We have been confident all along that some good would result from the high cost of living.—Minneapolis Tribune.

War-Time Wallops

Swat the fly, shoot the spy, cut the lie, swear off pie, quit drinking rye, and never say die.—Fort Wayne News.

Lloyd George at last took the Irish bull by the horns, but it remains to be seen what the bull will do.—Chicago Herald.

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Major —, R.G.A.

"Dear —, I have only just found out about the telescope today by a generous friend sending me one. It is called the 'Davon' Micro-Telescope and is truly a marvelous instrument."

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Captain —, H.Q. —, Inf. Bde., B.E.F.

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"It is easily the most practical instrument I have used out here."

Capt. —, R.F.A.

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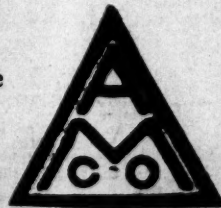
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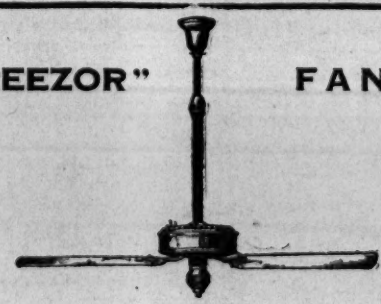


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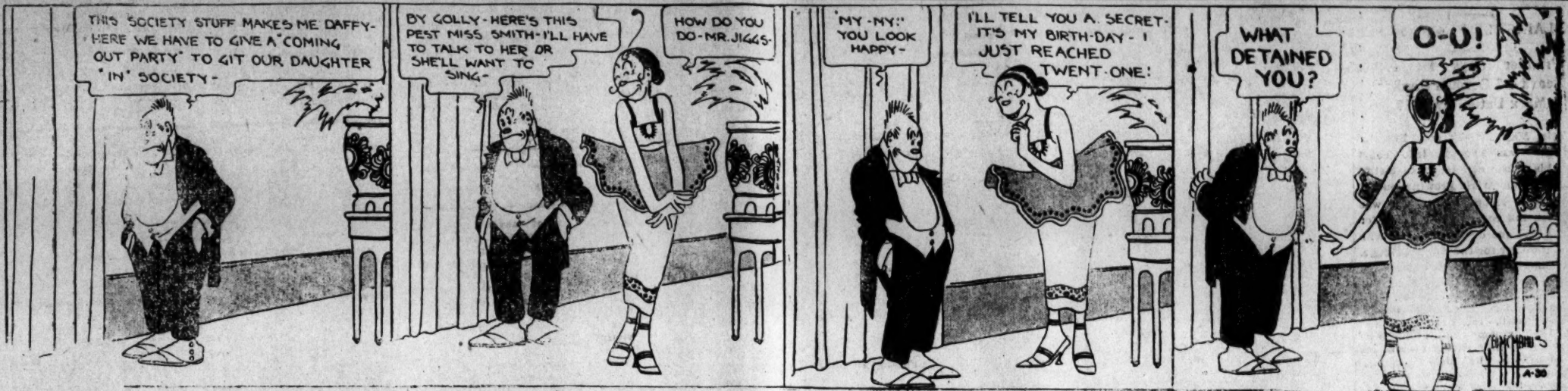
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Reaction Of War On Human Senses

By Garrett P. Servis

The stories told by soldiers of the detective feats performed by dogs, pigs, cats, geese, birds and even insects along the west battle front are doubtless substantially true. It is averred that these animals often give warning of the approach of aeroplanes and of trench raiders before the slightest indication of what is coming reaches the senses of the human watchers.

Eliminating the element of conscious service which the soldiers naturally ascribe to their pets, there is, in all this, nothing incredible, improbable or contrary to what we know about the acuteness of animal senses. Even the assertion that some of these instinctive sentinels possess the power

of "sensing" the secret gathering of the enemy's forces long before an attack is launched, is quite within the limits of belief.

It is in accord with what has been observed hundreds of times of the revolutionary conduct of both wild and domestic animals on the eve of earthquakes, calamitous tempests and other destructive outbreaks of nature's forces. It has generally been assumed that some subtle form of vibration acting upon nerves specially keyed to respond to it is at the bottom of such phenomena. There are two evident ways in which these results may be brought about.

First, there may be supersensitiveness of the regular organs of sight, hearing and touch; second, there may be special sense organs not possessed by human beings. It is probable that both of these conditions are, in fact, fulfilled. It is even possible that man once had senses, or "branches" of senses which he no longer enjoys, but which, nevertheless, would serve him well in some of the new emergencies that his conquest of formerly unattainable forces has brought him face to face with.

If the conditions imposed by this war could be indefinitely continued it is conceivable that the human nervous mechanism would be readjusted backward, so to speak, through the reawakening of old sense responses that were in full activity in the days when man lived in a world given over to the reign of force, brute selfishness, low cunning and terror.

There are in our bodies and brains "vestigial" structures and organs which seem once to have been in a state of full development, with complete connections assuring their utility, but which have become atrophied for lack of employment. Some of these seem to have had no other use than to afford protection against surprise.

Consider, for instance, what is known as "Jacobson's organ," of which the only remnant in man is an abandoned tube between the nose and the palate, which may be plainly seen in the three months' embryo, but which often entirely disappears in the adult and is never open, or in any manner used, in the human mechanism, although certain lower reptiles and mammals, whose lives are passed in a berserk environment, possess the organ in full activity. It appears to have originated among amphibians, and as far as can be guessed its functions combine, in some way, the sense of smell with that of taste.

At any rate it belongs to the class of organs called "distance receptors," whose business is to give warning of outside conditions and perils. Its elimination from the human make-up indicates that as man advanced he had less need of special warning apparatus additional to what he now possesses.

Then there is that mysterious reddish cone in the interior of the brain, behind the third ventricle, filled with gritty particles called "brain sand," and named the "pineal body," which Descartes, in accord with the opinions of the ancients, declared was the "citadel of the soul," but concerning which modern science has only been able to form conjectures, such as that it may have once been an organ for the appreciation of temperature, although the more general opinion is that in earlier stages of animal development it was a subsidiary eye, a kind of backdoor peephole, or lookout, for sneaking enemies. In some serpents the vestiges of such a hind-eye are particularly plain.

One of the senses that has been long growing dim in man is that of smell, which seems to have been among the very first developed in lower organisms. The earlier cerebral stimuli, it is believed, were chemical, and such would be supplied through the olfactory sense. It is well known that the lower animals depend to a

great extent upon the sense of smell, although it would apparently be wise to extend the definition of olfaction to cover forms of chemical stimulation that no longer affect us, although they may once have done so in an earlier stage of human development. This is indicated by the fact that the foetal brain possesses relatively larger olfactory bulbs than the adult. The dog, whose sense of smell seems almost miraculous to us, has five or six million cell connections for the olfactory bulb, while in man there is but one. But once our forebears may have been led by their noses as swiftly and surely as is a dog.

It has often been suggested in recent times that man was likely to develop new senses in consequence of his progress in such things as the utilisation of electricity. Considering the evidence that he has lost senses formerly belonging to him, this suggestion seems not unreasonable. But, until the free peoples of the world have put under foot forever the abasing influences that are at the bottom of this most awful of wars there is perhaps more danger of the reawakening of senses abandoned since man quit the treetops and the caverns than hope of his acquirement of new ones of a finer and nobler nature.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

The ladies of this nashun are speeding up, sed Pa to Ma wen he calm hoam last nite. I had a long talk with one of them today, sed Pa, she is on four (4) Boards & sometimes he goes on a Platform, sed Pa. I was giving her sum advice on how to talk, sed Pa.

She cudden have cum to a better man to lern about talking, sed Ma. Do I know this lady?

I think not, sed Pa. I didnt happen to menshun yure name to her, but I think not.

I see, sed Ma. So you had a long talk with her.

Yes, sed Pa, we found out that we knew a lot of the same peepul. I am to meet her & sum of her friends

at a meeting of the Dauters of the Nashun this week, sed Pa.

I will be among those present, sed Ma.

I suppoas that will be all rite, sed Pa.

You know it will be all rite, Ma sed. As long as you are showing so much patryism, sed Ma, it is no moar than rite that I, as yure wife, shud also do my bit. I will be there, sed Ma.

The wimmen are grate, sed Pa. America has every reason to be proud of the ladies. There was never a race in the world, sed Pa, like the Yankees & there is no sweeter wimmen than the American wimmen. This lady with which I had the long talk with sed Pa, was as brite as a new penny. It was all I cud do, sed Pa, to follow her line of thought.

Ma looked at Pa kind of hard. There is lots of things for you & me to talk about heer at hoam, sed Ma, so after this I wish you wud keep in the car wen yure day's work is did, sed Ma, & speed northward sed Ma, until you cum to yure front door. Jest beekaus the clock has been turned ahead, sed Ma, is no sine that you shud be wasting daylight down town, chatting with every person that cum along, sed Ma.

The peepul of the nashun is thrown together by this grate conflict, sed Pa, we stand sholder to sholder.

Vary true, sed Ma, but it shud beegin at hoam. If you will stand sholder to sholder with me, sed Ma, we can help a lot.

I sold sum thrift stamps, I sed. Good for you, Hobbie, sed Pa. Selling Thrift Stamps is a noabel occupashun, sed Pa. You have to be moar of a salesman to sell a Thrift Stamp, sed Pa, than you do to sell a postage stamp. A reglar postage stamp cumms pritty near selling itself, sed Pa, beekaus it is always at cost price. But it talks a little heere to sell a lot of Thrift Stamps, & I am glad to know that my littel son is a good boy & brite like his father.

I think Bobbie gets his salesman ability from Father, sed Ma. My father, sed Ma, cud have sold a fur overcoat to Satan, sed Ma, that is how good a salesman my father was.

I suppoas so, sed Pa. Well, no matter where Bobbie got his ability, sed Pa, I am glad he sold them Thrift Stamps.

& after this, sed Ma, remmember that you are to do yure chatting with me or my married friends, sed Ma, & not with strange ladies.

H. C. of L. in Stamboul

(From The Jackson Clarion-Ledger)

Talk about high prices—and heaven knows they are high enough in America, much higher than the occasion justifies, on account of permitted profiteering—why they amount to nothing when compared to prices in Turkey, if reports from there are to be believed. According to a Berne report, the living, or starving, costs of the Turkish capital are on the following price scale: "A two pound loaf of bread costs \$5, meat is \$4 a pound, flour \$5, potatoes \$3, butter \$16 and sugar \$10. Eggs are rare at 50 cents apiece; chickens are \$9 each and shoes from \$100 to \$200 a pair. A man's suit costs from \$300 to \$400."

Suggested by Benjamin Franklin

(From The World's Work)

On October 16, 1783, Benjamin Franklin, then diplomatic agent of the American Colonies to France, wrote to his friend, Dr. David Hartley, who was appointed by Great Britain to make a treaty of peace with the colonies recognizing their independence: "What would you think of a proposition, if I should make it, of a compact between England, France and America? America would be as happy as the Sabine girls if she could be the means of uniting in perpetual peace her father and her husband."

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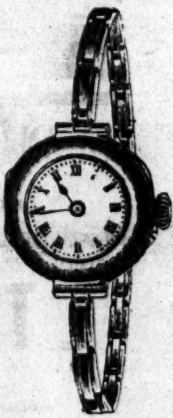
(From The Wallace Miner)

Why is Germany like Holland? Because it is a low lying country and damned all around.

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PER ARDUA AD ASTRA

BY ACROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM

To the memory of my son, Second Lieutenant D. Charles Bispham, Royal Flying Corps, British Army, and of his boyhood's friends, George Manley, Coleman Williams, and Richard Mansfield of the aviation corps of the United States, all dead in the service of their countries.

PERHAPS God hath need of their clean young souls.

Like straight, strong spears of silvered-steel,
Firm and fearless to stand by His throne
As He sits in sacred state alone
And hears War's death-bell as it tolls.
For His brooding Heart must sometimes feel
That His world is ruled by endless hate
And horror. So ever it was too late
Before sin touched them or life's complaints
And sorrows, God took our soldier-saints
Brave and unvanquished. (I had but one,
My treasure of treasures, my only son!)
He gave them bright wings of fulfilled desire,
Wings that were tipped with immortal fire,
Wide wings of wonder that flew to God—
While their bodies lie 'neath the greening sod.

I can see them now with the eyes of my soul
As they fly on swiftly toward their goal,
Farther and farther from sin and hate,
Nearer and nearer to Heaven's gate.
They have gone before us. We must be brave—
Nothing else matters this side the grave.

When the eyes of Azrael look into ours
He will see reflected the light of stars
Left by the glorious trail they made
Our sons, our stars, as all unafraid
They flew from this Earth and entered Heaven.

Thus God hath blessed us seven times seven.



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CAILLAUX IN COURT AS TREASON WITNESS

Called For Bonnet Rouge Prisoner, He 'Causes Great Un-easiness' To Defense

EXPLAINS SLIP OF PAPER

Ex-Premier Says He Never Heard Of German Banker Marx Until July, 1917

Paris, May 16.—Former Premier Caillaux was brought into court from his prison cell today to testify in the treason trial growing out of the Bonnet Rouge affair. He was called at the request of counsel for M. Landau, one of the accused, who was a reporter for the Bonnet Rouge.

M. Caillaux at 9 o'clock entered the room in which the court-martial is sitting. The room was crowded. The former Premier apparently was in splendid health. His life in prison seemed to have agreed with him, as he looked better than at the time of his last appearance when Bolo Pasha was on trial.

Before M. Caillaux began his testimony Colonel Voyer, the presiding officer, admonished him to confine his remarks within the proper limits.

"The only point at issue," said Colonel Voyer, "is whether the witness mentioned the name of Marx of Mannheim (a German banker through whom funds were supplied for the Bonnet Rouge propaganda) to M. Landau in September, 1916. Please keep to that point."

M. Caillaux denied emphatically that he had mentioned Marx in 1916. He said he had never heard of the man until July, 1917, and then only when the Bonnet Rouge case was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. It was brought out that the name and address of Marx were found on a slip of paper among the documents belonging to M. Caillaux which were discovered at Florence. The former Premier explained this by saying the paper was handed to him by a Swiss merchant, who was introduced to him under the pretext that he was to speak about the exchange of merchandise between France and Switzerland.

"I dismissed him brutally," declared M. Caillaux.

Colonel Voyer evidently was anxious to have M. Caillaux conclude his testimony.

"That is a sufficient answer," he said. "You may go."

M. Caillaux insisted on speaking further, however, saying:

"I have never given one franc to the Bonnet Rouge since the war began. It is true that I subscribed \$5,000 francs before the war, but this fund was exhausted at the beginning of hostilities. At the time I was engaged in defending my honor against a bitter press campaign. The Bonnet Rouge defended me, and therefore I helped it. I have defended my honor in the past, and will do so in the future, with all possible means at my command."

M. Caillaux's voice rose to a high pitch and he exhibited emotion as he made this declaration. A ripple of applause broke out. It was suppressed quickly.

"It is my conviction," he said, "that a public man in time of war must consider every possibility of bringing about a favorable peace, no matter whence it comes."

M. Caillaux's testimony seemed to be disturbing to the accused, who immediately began to attempt to shift the responsibility upon each other. M. Marion, who was assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, accused M. Duval, the Director, and M. Landau. The latter replied that M. Marion's declaration was untruthful. All the defendants except M. Jourda, who remained silent, attempted to separate their cases from that of M. Duval, for whom alone the prosecution specifically demands the death sentence.

The greater part of the spectators left the court room after M. Caillaux had concluded his evidence.

Commons Votes New War Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

from Great Britain to strengthen our own forces since March 21. It was a great number. The strain of necessity had rendered possible what had seemed impossible.

"American troops are not coming; they have come. America is not coming into the war; she is in it. The American troops have justified everybody's high hopes with regard to their fighting quality."

In this connection Mr. Bonar Law quoted an extract from the minutes of the last meeting of the Supreme War Council which said "Thanks to

American Marines Stringing Barbed Wire



United States Marines working on barbed wire entanglements in France.

the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States, the arrangements which have been set on foot for the transportation and brigading of American troops will render it impossible for the enemy to gain the victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own."

The presence of the representatives of the Dominions and the discussions with them reminded him of the serious pre-occupation when they were here a year ago. He referred to the difference between the air and submarine situations then and now. He wished it was possible to tabulate for the general notice not only of the people of this country, but of the whole world, the magnitude of the British effort in the air. There was no branch of which we had greater reason to be proud. It was almost universally felt that our air force was the best in all the theaters.

The submarine menace would probably still cause privation to the country but for the first time in April, and the same is true for May, of which the figures would be published immediately, world construction of ships had exceeded the destruction of ships. Therefore there was no chance humanly foreseeable that Great Britain would be starved into submission.

This importantly affected the military position. The German conviction that America could not possibly bring her resources into the struggle soon enough to seriously affect the result had proved to be a mistaken one. The troops which had already come and those pouring in every month reached a figure which even a month

or two ago we would have thought absolutely impossible. (Cheers).

Americans Decisive Factor

The inflow of American troops was the great fact of this year and ought to be the decisive fact in the whole war.

With regard to the present military situation, a new blow was coming soon but it was impossible to say where. All the information received shows that despite all their sufferings and hardships, the morale of our troops was never higher than today and they were never more ready to face the enemy.

Mr. Bonar Law next paid a tribute to the French soldiers and the splendid spirit of the French people. The result, he said, must always be

uncertain but those responsible and best competent to judge viewed the future without alarm but if within three months the enemy had not secured any of his strategic objects, his campaign will have proved the most disastrous campaign in which he has engaged, despite the victories he has gained hitherto.

In conclusion Mr. Bonar Law said: "The future of the country and the world depends on the next few weeks. It depends firstly on our and the Allied troops but it also depends on those at home. It is for us to bear our share of the strain thrown upon us, as our soldiers have and will bear theirs, with confidence and hope."

An exhibition of British Official

Sentences of seven and three years and expulsion were served upon two Chinese in the Mixed Court yesterday following their conviction on charges of robbery and burglary. The two were charged with being members of a band of robbers, which used water pistols and small bombs to frighten its victims.

Mr. Arthur. Rugh, Student Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., will address the American Song Service next Sunday at 4.30 p.m. at the Palace Hotel. It will be the annual meeting and the reports for the year will be read. There will be special music.

The annual search for the breeze is on and the yearful eyed and limp collared pilgrims may be seen fitting from heat-soaked corner to heat-soaked corner en route to less baked localities. The most noticeable exodus seems to be toward Woosung and the zephyrs of the river. In consideration of which the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is augmenting its ordinary train service so as to enable those leaving town in the early afternoon or evening to return as late as 9.30 p.m.

An exhibition of British Official

To Study Resources Of French Colonies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 19.—Le Petit Parisien learns that as a result of a forthcoming interpellation in the Senate by M. Flandin, the Senator for the French Indian possessions, a Special Committee of the Senate will be appointed to study the economic resources of the French Colonies and to submit bills for the purpose of increasing the economic production of the Colonies during and after the war.

News Brevities

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An exhibition of British Official

Your Doctor

will advise you not to drink unfiltered water.

He will point out the danger attending the use of impure water, the probability of contracting disease as a result of carelessness in this regard. In all likelihood he will recommend a

Brownlow Filter

because a majority of doctors, hospitals and sanatoriums use this filter.

Your dispensary can supply you with a Brownlow Filter, buy one now before the hot weather and hot weather epidemics are here.

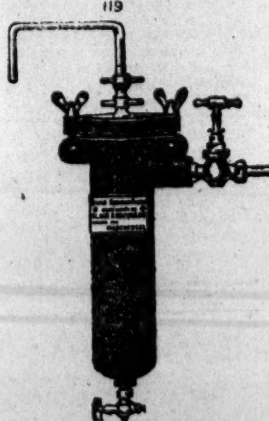
See a Brownlow demonstrated; see how it is made and you will appreciate why YOU need one.

MUSTARD & CO.

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22 Museum Road

Shanghai



Foreign Money Orders

Actual experience has proved the complete safety and economy of the Wells Fargo Foreign Money Order System; by it you can send money to any part of the world.

Orders are drawn in Pounds Sterling, France, Lire, Marks, Kronen, Florins, Kroner, Rubles, Yen, etc., at the usual rates of exchange.

When a Foreign Money Order is issued, you are given a receipt; should the Order be lost or stolen, Wells Fargo and Company become entirely responsible and stands ready to refund your money.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates.

PREMIUMS									
For Amount	Pounds Sterling	France Lire or Kronen	Marks or Florins	Rubles or Yen	Others	For Amount	Pounds Sterling	France Lire or Kronen	Marks or Florins
Minor	2	50	60	25	20	5	100	120	50
"	4	100	120	50	40	10	200	240	100
"	6	150	180	75	60	15	300	360	150
"	10	250	300	125	100	20	500	600	250
"	15	375	450	187	150	25	750	900	375
"	20	500	600	250	200	30	1000	1200	500

Wells Fargo & Co. Express
No. 6 Klukiang Road,
(Corner Szechuen Road).
Telephone 4241.
Owen Williams,
General Agent.


United States Tires
Are Good Tires

A EUROPEAN CUTTER

is now employed by

Henry the Tailor

M. COOPER, formerly with J. Samuelson and Sons, London, is now supervising all our cutting. We offer you his expert services.

Your patronage is solicited


FOR SALE
A
Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre
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Sole distributors of R.N.C. tires

Electric Fans



Are your ventilating conditions what they should be? Perfect ventilation can only be obtained by means of Electric Fans.

The Electricity Department do not hire fans, but have an assortment on show.

A large stock is kept by all local Electrical Contractors.

For further particulars, apply to the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

APOLLO
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THEATRE
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THEATRE

TONIGHT

THE WONDERFUL PICTURE OF THE WILD WEST ANNUAL PICNIC

TONIGHT

"THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP"

THE BATTLE FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS IN

Trick Riding Bull Dozing — Lariat Throwing — Buck Jumping — Steer Throwing — Fancy Riding

Thousands of cowboys compete for the honours.

Thousands of Indians and Squaws in their Encampments.

A PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE IN HISTORY, FOR WITH THE ADVENT OF THE MOTOR CAR COMES THE DEATH KNEEL OF THESE GREAT FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP. IT IS A FILM THAT YOU WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER FOR ITS DARING RIDING.

Pathe's British Gazette — Annals of the War — Those Kids and Cupid — TOTO, our latest in THE MOVIE DUMMY
News from England With the Army of France. A reel of joy. See Toto—he's got some leading comedians beat to the wide world.

NEW YORK'S TROOPS STORMED THE HEARTS OF LONDON WOMEN

Feminine Voices Led Cheering
That Greeted Americans
Along Line Of Parade

LONDON'S BISHOP SHOUTED

Crowd Gave Visitors A New
Name, Yelling 'Three Cheers
For The Huskies!'

London, May 12.—The appearance of American National Army men on parade in the streets of London yesterday, most of them New York men, aroused the enthusiasm of the Sunday papers as have few events in many months. The writers unite in giving unstinted praise to the appearance of the men and predict for them a record of splendid achievement when they reach the front.

"Since the thrilling days of the first months of the war," says the Observer, "London has not known such a notable scene of enthusiasm as that evoked yesterday. The finest sight I have seen since the war began," was the verdict of a young soldier who has seen service on four fronts. The men are a fine looking body and appear to be in the pink of condition. The companies filed past with light, elastic step, keeping excellent time and creating a splendid favorable impression of their marching qualities and physique."

Women Gave Special Welcome

"Londoners cheered yesterday as they have not cheered for many months," says Lloyd's Weekly News. "From the moment when the first battalion detrained to the last minute of farewell when the crowd called out 'Come back soon,' the day was one of heartening friendliness. It was the women who gave the Americans a special welcome. 'God bless you!' they cried all along the route. Mothers lifted their children that they might have a sight of the soldiers from across the sea who were going to fight side by side with daddy. And the waiting crowds found a new name for the visitors. As the first battalion swung out from Waterloo Station some one called out to a friend that they were 'a real husky lot.' The word pleased the fancy of the crowd, and soon every one was calling for cheers for 'The huskies.' It was a great friendship which was struck up between the London crowd and the American boys who have come across to give them a hand. That was the feeling that persisted to the last when the visitors said goodbye for the time being to London."

Frederick Wile, in the Weekly Dispatch, says that as an American he knows that every man in the regiment felt it was the happiest and most memorable event in his life. He adds that the Dispatch has received a sheaf of letters from all over Great Britain with cheering schemes for organized hospitality to the American troops. "Whether good or bad," he says, "the suggestions spring unmistakably from one universal sentiment with a wholehearted anxiety to convert Great Britain into 'Sammy's blighty' if he will have it."

The paper which has inaugurated a campaign for hospitality to American soldiers says on that subject: "The King's message to every American soldier, upon his landing upon our soil, is a magnificent lead to the country. The King leads. Who will not follow?"

"Finely Built, Clean Looking"
The Sunday Pictorial says "the King could not help but notice the grit and determination of the Americans reflected in their clean shaven faces and square jaws."

"Finely built, clean looking troops," says the Sunday Herald, "they made an excellent impression. Everywhere they were enthusiastically welcomed. As one broad-shouldered giant said, 'Your people's hearts seem as big as the streets are broad. We had to leave New York without a cheer, and this makes up for it.'"

"The war has given London many scenes, some gay, some grave, but few have surpassed yesterday's, when 3,000 soldiers of republican America marched through the capital in parade for the sovereign ruler of the British Empire," says the Sunday Times. "Very workmanlike looked these sturdy sons of the New World, carrying their full kit; very happy they looked as they took the salute of their ambassador, very proud they marched past the great white statue of Queen Victoria and saw the King of England raise his hand to the Star Spangled Banner that symbolised their home land. It was a wonderful sight, that visible union of the two great English speaking races."

"From early morning Londoners united to pay homage to the men from across the ocean. Officers and men were alike delighted at the cordiality of their reception, and spoke enthusiastically of the Londoners who received them so handsomely."

Bishop Cheered Himself Hoarse
The Bishop of London, speaking at the dedication of motor ambulances in a suburb, said he had been asked why his voice was so husky. He declared it was because he had been cheering American troops in London.

The Bishop said only those who have been across the Atlantic could understand and appreciate the importance of America entering the war. In the first place, he asserted, it marked one of the greatest epochs in the history of the world. America always had been a peace-loving nation, but its people were so impressed with the vital issues of right and wrong connected with the conflict that they had thrown aside that love of peace and plunged into the struggle without reservation.

If people wanted to know, he said, what would be the verdict of mankind as to whether this war was right or wrong they would not be able to get a more emphatic finding than was given by the United States on entering the struggle. That country, he declared, was the greatest and richest in the world, and bitterly would Germany rue the day when by her ruthless warfare of sea murder she brought against herself the resources of that wonderful country.

Lord Denbigh, addressing the Anglo-French Society of London yesterday, said one of the most inspiring sights he had ever seen was the march of the American battalions in London. They were as fine a lot of men as he had seen for a long time. They looked to be men of that quality which would train very fast. They would become good soldiers very much faster than the bosche would have them, he declared.

"If this country once sent forth a little band of pilgrims to America," said Charles McCurdy, member of Parliament, at a dinner last night, "the United States is sending back to the mother country men who come to our shores on a pilgrimage as holy as—yes, more holy than—any crusade ever started to reconquer the Holy Land in the Middle Ages. As I saw the historic march of the American troops in London today, they seemed to me one and all men who are conscious of the high and lofty mission upon which they have come."

BINDS ITALY TO US

Red Cross Work, Says Mr. Page, Interprets America To Her Ally

Rome, May 14.—What the American Red Cross has done for the Italian Army and civilians in furthering the good relations between Italy and the United States is the topic of a statement issued by Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador.

"The American people are entitled to know the results of my observations of work of the American Red Cross in Italy," says the Ambassador. "I have watched it during the last year with keen interest and have been delighted. The Red Cross has brought practical aid to the army, to refugees, to children, to suffering soldiers and to their families."

"But, above all, has been the spirit in which the work has been done. The money spent and the supplies distributed have been useful beyond estimate, but the spirit in which the Red Cross has done its work has seemed to me an interpretation to Italy of America as she really is. I believe the work is of the greatest importance, both in the present and for the future, and is drawing the two peoples closely together."

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kaito MaruApr. 17
Kaga MaruMay 31
For Liverpool
Iyo MaruApr. 6
Shidzuoka MaruMay 10
For San Francisco
EcuadorMay 26
Korea MaruJune 6
Siberia MaruJune 13
For Seattle
Suwa MaruMay 19
Fushimi MaruJune 16
For Tacoma
Araba MaruJune 12
Africa MaruJune 17
For Vancouver
MonteagleMay 21
Empress of JapanMay 27
Key WestMay 27
For Massillon, etc.
Kirishimayama MaruMay 13
For Port Said
Paul LecatJune 7

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, COUGHS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
Beware of cheap imitations.
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

Shipping Items

The P.M. Pacific Liner Colombia left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Sinking left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangy left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The I.C. s.s. Taskwo, left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. China will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and the States today.

Sicawei Weather Reports

19.—Misty but fine hot weather. Thunder formations on the continent. Southerly breezes along the whole coast. The barometers have again in our regions.
20.—Very fine hot weather. Rather dense mist and heavy dew.

Thursday, June 20, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	755.17	755.77
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.73	29.75
Variation for mm 12h	10.88	10.56
Variation for mm 24h	11.11	10.19
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	5	3
Wind—Miles	3.1	1.9
Temperature—Cen	21°3	29°0
Temperature—Fah	70.4	84.2
Humidity co.	98	65
Nebulosity 5-10	5	1
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars and at Hongkong market as compiled on June 18, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	14-16
Cod	14-16
Mandarin	30-40
Chatterel	12-14
Pomfret	12-14
Salmon	16-18
Samil	30-40



Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL

SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

Office Hours

9 to 12
2 to 6

Game, Poultry and Eggs	per lb.
Deer	each none
Duck	each none
Eggs	per doz. 60-90
Fowl	per lb. 15-17
Goose	each 22-25
Hare	each 70-81
Partridge	each none
Pheasant	each none
Plover	each none
Quail	each 18-20
Snipe	each 14-16
Turkey	per lb. 30-35
Teal	each none
Wild Duck	each none
Wild Pigeons	each none
Woodcock	each none
Wild Geese	each none
Fruit	per lb.
Appricots	per lb. 10-12
Apples	per doz. 20-25
Bananas	per doz. 10-12
Cherries	each none
Cocoanuts	each 15-18
Chestnuts	per lb. none
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 7-8
Lichees	per lb. 15-20
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. 40-60
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 15-20
Peaches	per lb.
Pearlons	each 8-10
Peeboes	per lb. 8-10
Plums	each 8-10
Pumeloes	each 15-28
Pineapples	per lb. 10-12
Pears	per lb. 15-18
Strawberries	each none
Walnuts	each 10-12
Vegetables	each
Artichokes	each 4-6
Asparagus	per doz. 20-30
French Beans	per lb. 5-6
Broad Beans	per lb. 2-3
Beetroot	per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 7-8
Cabbages	each 3-4
Cauliflower	each 10-15
Celery	per bunch 2-3
Egg Plant	per lb. 5-6
Green Corn	each 2-3
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. 30-40
Onions	per lb. 2-3
Parasols	per bunch 3-4
Potatoes	per pic. \$1.40-\$1.60
Peas	per lb. 5-6
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes	each 20-24
Turnips	per bunch 2-3
Grain and Flour	per lb.
Flour American per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian	\$4.30

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 11	Manila	Russie Dollar		
June 13	Hankow	Changon		
June 15		Canto		
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	Chl. San Peh S.N.
June 18	Ningpo	Chinchong	Jap.	
June 18	Chinwangtao	Fukuen Maru	Jap.	
June 11	Hankow	Hanping	Chl. N.Y.P. Iron	
June 19	Tsingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 10		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 10	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 15		Kalo Maru	Jap.	
June 17	Dalny	Koun Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
June 15		Rainfall Maru	Jap.	
June 18	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
June 11	Dalny	Talten Maru	Jap.	
June 15		Tateguma Maru	Jap.	
June 15	Chinwangtao	Uplu	Jap. K.M.A.	
June 11	Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	

ISZE SUN POULTRY FARM
HAICHONG ROAD NORTH OF STONE BRIDGE
CHAIPEI SHANGHAI
Fresh Table Eggs supplied every morning at 3 cts. each, carriage paid irrespective of quantity.
Manufacturers of Incubators, Brooders, and various up-to-date Poultry Appliances.
Dealers in different Breeds of Fowls, Chicks, and Eggs for Hatching.

Insure Your Motor-Car



Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

30 Kiang Road: Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS				
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods		Local	Ex-press	Local	Local		Local	Local	Fast	Slow		Local	Coolie & Goods	Ex-press	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50			Zahkou	dep.		6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30	
Jessfield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06			Hangchow	dep.		7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	16.05	
Sicawei	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.13			Changai	dep.		8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.35	
Lungshia Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.30			Yehshai	dep.		8.41	10.31		12.39	15.51	18.40	
										Kashui	dep.		9.28	11.22		14.10	16.20	18.30	
										Lungshia	dep.		7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.62		
										Shanghai	dep.		9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40		
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55		Lungshia Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	
Lungshia Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12		Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	
Sowekiang	dep.	8.59	10.4	12.02		16.07	17.42												
Kashui	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.20		16.58	18.40			Lungshia Junction	dep.		0.30	11.25	14.05	17.18	18.20		
Yankai	dep.	7.40	10.26	12.38	14.35	17.20	19.20			Shanghai South	dep.		10.39	11.44	14.21	17.28	18.29		
Yehshai	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.40	18.24				Jessfield	dep.		10.46	11.51	14.24	17.37	18.36		
Changai	dep.	9.45	11.4	14.00	6.50					Shanghai North	arr.		11.01	12.05	14.35	17.55	18.50		
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	6.25	18.30	19.19													
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.00	19.00	19.35													
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25			17.20			
Kenshangman	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangman	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou	arr.		9.40	12.10		16.55				Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. Restaurant Car.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.		Local	Express	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	STATIONS.		Local	Fast	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Fast										
SHANGHAI NORTH										PEKING										CENTRAL									
SOOCHOW										NIEN-CHIN										CENTRAL									
WUSU										SINANPU										PUKOW									
CHANGCHOW										NANKING										HANKIANG									
TIENTSEN										CHANGCHOW										WU-HI									
CHANGKIANG										SOOCHOW										HANGHUA									
NANKING										NANKING										NANKING									
PUKOW										SINANPU										TIENTSEN									
CENTRAL										CENTRAL										CENTRAL									
PEKING										PEKING										PEKING									

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 20, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
@ 110 1/2 = Tls. 90.70

@ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$124.42

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.55

Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 290

Copper Cash per tael 1805

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/7 1/2 = Tls. 4.32

@ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$5.93

Peking Bar —

Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.61

Consols £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/7 1/2

London Demand 4/7 1/2

India T.T. 309

Paris T.T. 63 1/2

Paris Demand 63 1/2

New York T.T. 110

New York Demand 110 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2

Japan T.T. 47 1/2

Patavia T.T. 212 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 4/9 1/2 d.

London 4 m.s. Docy. 4/9 1/2 d.

London 6 m.s. Cds. 4/9 1/2 d.

London 6 m.s. Docy. 4/10 d.

Paris 4 m.s. 65 1/2

New York 4 m.s. 113 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

Hk. Tl. 393 @ 4/02 61

" 1 @ 621 France 6.92

" 0.83 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1

" 1 @ 481 Yen 2.30

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.32

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

SPECIAL CONSTABLES

As some questions have been asked on the subject, Policyholders, in this Company, are hereby informed that their Policies are not affected in any way by their serving as Special Constables.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

78, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$560
Chartered 271	
Russo-Asiatic R. 250	
Marine Insurances	
Canton \$320 B.	
North China Tls. 125 B.	
Union of Canton \$725 B.	
Yangtze \$195	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 21 1/4 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire \$127 B.	
Hongkong Fire \$315 B.	
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	120s. S.
Shanghai Tug (9)	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (1)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping Tls. 10.20 B.	
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine Tls. 0.90	
Raub \$2 1/4 S.	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock \$122 B.	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 113 B.	
New Eng. Works Tls. 18 B.	
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf Tls. 70 B.	
Hongkong Wharf \$80 B.	
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land China Land Tls. 70 B.	
Shanghai Land Tls. 50	
Wellbaird Land Tls. 60 B.	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 3
China Realty (ord) \$12 B.	
China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50	
Cottons Mills	
E-wo Tls. 180	
E-wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2	
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 117 B.	
Oriental Tls. 50 B.	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 138 1/2	
Kung Yik Tls. 14.30	
Yangtzepoo Tls. 8 B.	
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90	
Industrials	
Butler Tile Tls. 23	
China Sugar \$84 B.	
Green Island \$6.90 B.	
Langkats Tls. 15 S.	
Major Bros Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 70 S.	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz \$14 B.	
Llewellyn \$30	
Lane, Crawford Tls. 80	
Moutrie \$30	
Watson \$5.10 B.	
Weeks \$14 B.	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma Tls. 8 1/2	
Amherst Tls. 0.25 B.	
Anglo-Java Tls. 7 1/2	
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.90	
Ayer Tawah Tls. 24	
Batu Anam 1513 Tls. 0.65 B.	
Batu Toh Alang Tls. 2 B.	
Bute Tls. 1	
Chemor United Tls. 1.02 1/2	
Chempedak Tls. 9	
Cheng Tls. 2.10	
Consolidated Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Dominion Tls. 8	
Gula Kalumpung Tls. 6.10	
Java Consolidated Tls. 16 1/2	
Kamunting Tls. 5 1/2	
Kapala Tls. 0.50	
Kapanang Tls. 27	
Karan Tls. 11	
Kota Bahros Tls. 5	
Kroewoek Java Tls. 16	
Padang Tls. 11 1/2 B.	
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 5	
Permata Tls. 2 1/2	
Repah Tls. 92 1/2	
Samagagas Tls. 0.65 B.	
Seokee Tls. 6	
Semambu Tls. 1.05	
Senawang Tls. 6 B.	
Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.70	
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7	
Shai Malay-pref. Tls. 10.70	
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1 B.	
Sungala Tls. 1.05	
Sungei Duri Tls. 9	
Sua Manggis Tls. 3 B.	
Shai Kalantan Tls. 0.75	
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.40 B.	
Taipung Tls. 1 B.	
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90	
Tehong Tls. 16 1/2	
Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2	
Zlangbe Tls. 3 1/2 B.	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B.	
Culty Dairy Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trams Tls. 67	
Shanghai Gas Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Horse Bazaar Tls. 33	
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30	
Shai Telephone Tls. 77	
Shai Waterworks Tls. 165	
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, June 17.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 1 1/2 d. Buyers.

October to December: 2s. 4 d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, June 15:

Spot: 2s. 2 d. Buyers.

October to December: 2s. 4 d. Value.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s report for week ending June 20, says:

The situation in our local Freight market is all follows:—

To United Kingdom:—No change.

To United States via Pacific:—Conditions on this berth—as regards exports—are getting more and more difficult every day owing to the continual changes being made by the U.S. Government in the License Regulations and it is almost impossible for shippers to know what they may—or may not ship;—there is even a rumor about that all China produce will shortly be placed on the "Prohibited List" but this should be received with caution until more definite information comes to hand from the other side.

Coastwise:—There is little or no change to report in this market since last writing our Northern market continues strong and there is plenty of demand from Northern Ports and also from River Ports and rates are consequently being well maintained.

For the United Kingdom:—s.s. "Yokohama Maru" for London and s.s. "Hirano Maru" for Liverpool.

For New York via Panama:—The N.Y.K. have a steamer loading in Japan early in July but owing to the difficulty in obtaining licenses there is very little cargo offering.

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s write as follows in their report for week ending June 20:

Japan Coal:—There is nothing fresh to add to our remarks of a fortnight ago in respect to this market, conditions remain as last reported and are likely to continue so for sometime to come which is only natural considering the season of the year:—as regards freights—these have strengthened still further in Japan the rate between Wakamatsu and Yokohama for coal having gone up to Yen 11.75 a ton.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—There has been little doing on this market during the past fortnight. Owing to large sales in North China, Manchuria and Japan, the quantity of coal available for export has been somewhat curtailed. Freights are firm with an upward tendency due to the continual requisitioning of tonnage by the Allied Governments.

Coal Prices As Quoted

Japan Coal:	ex Wharf
Mike Lump	Contracted for
Mike Small	"
Kishima Lump	20.00
Kishima Dust	(No stock) 14.00
Shakano Lump	19.00
Arate Lump	18.00
Shimoyamada Kirigomi	18.00
Shin Shikano Kirigomi	16.50
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	15.50
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	17.00
Kaiping Coal:	
Navy Lump	18.00
Loco Lump	16.50
Lini Lump	15.50
Washed Nuts	17.00
Washed Slack	16.00
No. 1 Slack	15.50
No. 2 Slack	15.00
Manchurian Coal:	
Fushun Unscreened	17.00
Fushun Dust	15.00
Fushun Lump	No stock

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, June 17.—Today's cotton prices were:

Goodmiddling Americans 22.60d.

July 22.11d.

October 19.70d.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended June 19, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918.	1917.
Gross Receipts	\$32,446.56	\$27,062.94
Loss by currency depreciation	7,353.17	5,998.32
Effective Receipts	\$25,093.39	\$21,064.62

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 24.06 23.82

Car Miles run 77,242 73,039

Passengers Carried 1,487,389 1,234,321

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, June 17.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2 d. Steady.

Previous quotations, London, June 15:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2 d. Quiet.

London, June 14:—

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2 d. Steady.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 20, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Kota Bahros Tls. 5.00
Culty's Dairy Tls. 10.25
Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.00
Telephones Tls. 77.00

Unofficial

Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 117.50
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 120.00
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 122.50
Kungye Cotton Tls. 14.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 139.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 20, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Yangtzepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.00 cash

Unofficial
New Engineering @ Tls. 18.00 cash

Amusements

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock by foreign orchestra

Open Air Cinema and Vaudeville

from 9 to 12 nightly

TONIGHT The Powerful Frohman Feature in Five Acts

"JOHN GLAYDE'S HONOUR" featuring

May Lawton and Aubrey Smith

LEO DE MORENA

Etoile Francaise de l'Olympia de Paris Presenting a New Program

"HIS PHANTOM SWEETHEART" "GUSSEL'S BACKWARD WAY" Screaming Comedies

TABLES FOR DINING

can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance

HOTEL DE FRANCE

AMUSEMENTS

See at the Victoria Theatre

On June 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th
THE IDOL OF THE SCREEN

"MARY PICKFORD"

IN THE FAMOUS CHARACTERISATION

"Fanchon the Cricket"

SPECIAL PARAMOUNT FEATURE

IN FIVE PARTS

OTHER PICTURES SHOWING:

Gaumont Graphic

"Tiny Tim Kicked to Death"

AND

"Cutey's Awakening"

MATINEE on SUNDAY

Showing

MARY PICKFORD

June 21st, 22nd and 23rd

Pathe Gold Rooster Play

in

Five Parts

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

June 21st, 22nd and 23rd

"BLIND'S MAN LUCK"

Pathe Gold Rooster Play

in

Five Parts

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Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

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Pathe Gold Rooster Play

in

Five Parts

Also

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 27	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Tateyama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 2	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marseilles	Salon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 24	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	10.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'ung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 3	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 15	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 21	9.00	Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	D.L.	Tientsin	Kiangshin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
June 22	10.00	Dairen, direct	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 23	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 29	—	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 20	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 20	Hongkong	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 20	Hongkong	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 20	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 20	noon W'wei, C'foo & Antung	Shengkang	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	Chinwangtao	Kabufuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 20	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	D.L. S'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 20	noon Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hsiao-kawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suiwo, tons 2,871 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Capt. Methrel, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Naganiki, Captain Naganiki, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 21, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on July 16, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. H. Mackinnon, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Koko Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKAO & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 16, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TOMORROW.—The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs' jetty at 3 a.m. Tuesday, June 25, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs' jetty at 11 a.m. Monday, July 1, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails for the R.M.P. s.s. Ponze will leave the Customs' jetty at 3 p.m.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Yuen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sunkiang and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 22	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	S.S. ECUADOR July 27

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Cebu	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 22	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
EUROPEAN LINE	For Marseilles		"SAIGON MARU" (3,000 tons)	Capt. S. Kondo,	End of June				
AMERICAN LINE			Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.						
		For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.	"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 26, July 27				
		For Hongkong	"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	July 15, July 16				
CHINA COASTING LINE		For Tientsin and Dairen	"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	June 29, July 2				
		For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao	"KEELUNG MARU" (1,669 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	June 24, June 26				
		The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.							
		For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—							
		H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.							
		OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA							
		Union Building, 4 The Bund.							
		Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI.							
		Tels. 4234, 4235.							

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	June 13	Hankow	DelaGroses	Fr. g-b.					
	June 9		Gest	Br. g-b.					
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190				McFester
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'te	Nightingale	Br. g-b.					
OD	May 23	Cruise	Palos	Am. g-b.	190				
	May 11	Cruise	Tal	Br. g-b.					
	May 13	Cruise	Tyng	Am. g-b.					
SD	May 10	Cruise	Woodlaty	Br. g-b.	190				

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Monteagle July 31	Monteagle July 14
Key West Aug. 9	Key West July 26
Empress of Japan Sept. 14	Empress of Japan Sept. 3
Monteagle Oct. 5	Monteagle Sept. 21

* Monteagle calls at Moji † Key West. Cargo only.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 27, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco,	July 19, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT	
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for Hongkong,	June 27, 1918
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
KIRANO MARU	16,000
TAMBA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tozawa,	June 30
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsurubashi,	June 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 2
CHIKUGO MARU	8,000	Capt. K. Saida,	July 5

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	June 22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 29
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	July 3

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi,	June 26
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Kobe to Seattle

ATSUBA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu,	July 12
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17
AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. BUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	5				102	102
P. S.	P. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
2085	838	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2230	1960
2246	1112	635	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1960	1700
2280	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1960	1700
009	1125	650	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1960	1700
1940	520	2310	524	dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	2230	1960
Tientsin-Pukow Line							
Local	Mail	Local				Local	Mail
5	3	6				6	3
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1706	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1612	1602
745	1200	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1612	1602
1133	1500	—	78	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1332	1221
1437	1746	—	143	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1048	938
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	838	840
7	—	—	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—
800	2081	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	756	1812
1089	2231	—	286	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	601	1542
1300	055	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	341	1311
1315	018	—	818	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2338	810
9	—	—	420	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	—	—
630	457	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2339	2071
1156	833	—	523	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1953	1443
1206	810	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1946	1432
1657	1112	—	600	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1648	928
1848	1350	—	631	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1550	728
Shanghai-Nanking Line							
Express	Express	Express				Express	Express
16	10	15				1	15
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
2280	1450	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	1410	—
700	2130	—	193	arr. Nanking	dep. Nanking	1410	—
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line							
830	1330	2130	4	Yenchow	6	1230	2030
1030	1430	2230	4	Yenchow	5	1130	1830
Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line							
830	1130	1830	4	Linchow	8	1410	2110
1030	1430	2230	4	Linchow	7	1310	1910

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.
Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

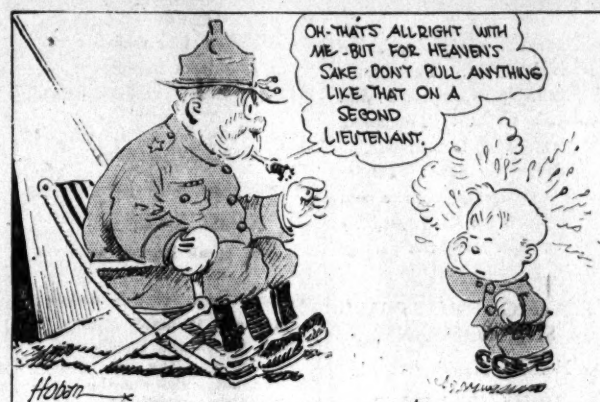
Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Jerry On The Job



By Hoban



VIEWS EXPRESSED ON

INDIAN REFORM PLAN

Real Legislature To Control Policy And Finance Advocated By Labor Leader

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—An article by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the Labor Leader expresses the opinion that the views of Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, as set forth in his Memorandum on the Indian Government are now before the War Cabinet, are on the whole sound. He then asks what ought to be the regulating features of the new scheme. The first and most important is the establishment of real legislatures to control policy and finance and an Executive which is responsible to the political organ.

Mr. MacDonald expresses surprise that Nationalists at home favor a scheme whereby the Executives will remain the creations of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India, obedient to him on the one hand yet bound to carry out the decisions of the Legislature. This is the creation of a deadlock.

An article in the New Statesman, reviewing various publications upon the new scheme of Government for India, remarks that Indian Nationalists have yet no more than civil servants adequately grappled the problems now to introduce responsible government gradually.

The Nationalists have laid stress on increasing more and more the proportion of appointments held by the natives of India and on simultaneously increasing the power and proportion of the elected members of the Viceroy and Provincial Councils. But these things bring India no nearer to responsible government. What the Secretary of State for India has to contrive is some way to approach by successive steps the goal of handing over the administration of India to Ministers genuinely controlling their own Departments and liable to removal from office if they forfeit the confidence of the Legislature. This is what the Government has pledged itself to advance to gradually and at its own time. It is for this advance that the Secretary of State for India has now to propose the steps which are immediately practicable.

The writer of the article favors a solution whereby the administration of every Province should forthwith be divided into two parts with distinct Departments and Budgets. One part, comprising those branches which cannot be handed over immediately, would remain as at present and the other, including Health, Education and Public Works would be placed under members of the Council chosen by the majority of the Legislative Assembly. This method of approach would not be a sham but a gradually increasing trial of the real thing.

Chinese Are Charged With Shopman's Murder

Men Believed Members Of Knife Gang Which Terrorised Hongkew Last Winter

Ten Chinese came up in the Mixed Court before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Yui yesterday on various charges including a murder, a wounding and several armed robberies in which an aggregate of about \$900 was secured.

Three men are charged as principals in the affairs, six as associates and one woman as a receiver of stolen property. The murder attributed to the men is that of an apprentice who was stabbed to death in a shop at 66 Fuhteh Road on January 24. Another inmate of the place was seriously knifed at the same time. The trio are believed to have been active in the epidemic of knife murders which occurred in the Hongkew district last winter.

The robbers used Japanese knives in their raids and a Japanese testified yesterday that the chief accused, one Li Ah-dzung, purchased such knives at his shop some time ago. The case has not yet concluded.

EPIDEMIC IN KASHING

China Press Correspondence
Kashing, June 20.—During the past ten days torrential rain has been pouring down and there has been high wind. It was during this atmospheric condition that the epidemic of influenza visited the city. In almost all the shops and families in the city few were well enough to take up their usual work. The epidemic also got into the schools. More than eighty boys of the Chekiang 2nd Prov. Middle School became affected with this disease and consequently all the classes were suspended except the graduating class which is in the examination stage. Fortunately it is not a fatal disease but it is enough to put one down for a week or so. Nothing seems to prevent its spread and it is finding its way into the cities, towns and villages along the railway line.

The graduating exercises of the Nurses' school in connection with the Kashing Mission Hospital took place at the Presbyterian Chapel yesterday afternoon. Five nurses received their diplomas. Mr. Chi of the government Middle School was one of the principal speakers. The most interesting feature was the song sung by the children of Mrs. Hudson's Children's House. After the exercises, tea was served at Dr. Crawford's house.

POLICY OF BULGARIA WILL BE UNALTERED

No Change To Follow Cabinet Resignation Though Nation Is Discontented

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, June 18.—The newspapers attribute the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet to the discontent in Bulgaria owing to the disappointing results of the war, the shortage of food due to the requisitions made by Austria and Germany and the territorial demands of Turkey. The opinion is generally expressed that the resignation of the Cabinet will not alter the policy of Bulgaria.

Troelstra Accused Of Being Pro-German

Dutch Leader Planning To Attend London Conference Is Attacked

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 18.—The Dutch Branch of the League of Neutral Nations has decided to telegraph to Mr. Havelock Wilson warning him, the Dutch Socialist leader, Troelstra, who has been invited by the Austrian and German Socialists to confer at The Hague before going to the British Labor Conference meeting on June 26, and asking whether British sailors are willing to transport a pro-German who, at the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, assured German Socialists that Holland would not declare war if Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

BRITISH-AMERICAN DINNER

Reuters Pacific Service
Peking, June 20.—The British community yesterday evening gave a dinner to the American Association of North China at the British Legation under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Francis Aglen was in the chair and 158 persons were present, including the British and American Ministers and other prominent personages. Cordial speeches were made in which the speakers referred to the irresistible influence of the United States and Great Britain in world affairs and the duty of both nations to help China, in which British and American residents here must do their utmost to assist. A resolution to form an Anglo-American Association was passed unanimously.

Zeebrugge And Ostend Under Rain Of Bombs

20 Tons Of Explosive Dropped On Submarine Bases By British Flyers

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 18.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: From the 13th to the 16th we dropped twenty more tons of bombs with good results on Zeebrugge and also on the docks at Ostend and Bruges, the railway junction and aerodrome at Thourout, the aerodrome at Ghistelles and Aertrycke. Hits were observed on the first four objectives and a fire was started at Ostend. Bombs were dropped on an enemy vessel.

The anti-aircraft guns at Bruges forced down one machine, which the enemy artillery subsequently destroyed.

California Sends Food To Destitute In France

500 Tons Ready To Go Now And 500 More To Be Raised

(American Wireless To Reuters)
San Francisco, June 19.—Five hundred tons of flour, cereals, beans, dried fruits, etc., have been gathered in California for the use of destitute civilians in France. The Shipping Board has assigned space for quick transport of the food overseas. Five hundred more tons are now being collected.

GIRL BRAVES RIFLES OF EMBATTLED FINNS

With American Refugees, Miss Ranta Faces White Guards On Ramparts Of Reds

Washington, May 10.—An official account of the escape of Americans from Petrograd through the battle-lines in Finland, received here today, tells a story of privations, insults and terrors suffered by the refugees before they reached safety in Stockholm.

A 22-year-old girl, Miss Ranta, a bookkeeper for the American Tobacco Company, was the heroine of the flight, even mounting the ramparts of the Finnish Red Guards to help Captain Croesley, Naval Attaché at Petrograd, and J. J. Tyler, Manager of the American Tobacco Company

in Finland, wave the Stars and Stripes and a flag of truce to persuade the White Guards to stop firing.

The refugees left Petrograd at a time of greatest terror in the city, when the Germans were approaching closer and closer and hostile airplanes were raining death from the skies. Dismal panics followed every bombing raid. Arriving at Tammerfors, the Americans were put off the train because the food situation in Bjorneburg forbade their proceeding there. All baggage was lost en route to Tammerfors, and, to make matters worse, they were informed that the Red Guards desired no foreign population in Southern Finland, and that they should move on.

Thereupon the refugees concentrated at Helsingfors, where an effort was made to obtain safe conduct through the lines. The Red Guards declined to grant permission, alleging that the White Guards had used the truce given to permit the British Embassy train to pass and advance on Tammerfors. In that predicament it was decided to station Americans at all places where there were avenues of escape, and daily reports were to be made so that all might take advantage of any favorable opportunity.

The Americans who proceeded to Tammerfors eventually received a special train from the Helsingfors authorities. But as the train was about to pull out, soldiers took possession. All baggage was dumped out and the Americans were arrested, because Tammerfors did not take orders from Helsingfors. They later were allowed to proceed under guard of Red troops and eventually joined forces with other Americans at Bjorneburg, from where they went to Mentylova, close to the battle line.

From Mentylova, Captain Croesley, Mr. Tyler, and Miss Ranta started in a sleigh for the front. Captain Croesley mounted the breastworks with the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Tyler took a flag of truce, and Miss Ranta acted as interpreter. When the firing ceased they walked between the lines and were met by a volley, the White Guards believing their advance a ruse. None was hit, but Miss Ranta was taken prisoner, being a Finn. A truce of six hours was arranged, during which sleighs from the Red Guards took the Americans and their goods and dumped them midway between the lines, where the White Guards picked them up.

Miss Ranta meanwhile had discovered in the Commander-in-Chief of the Whites an old schoolmate, whom she demanded should allow the burial of many dead whom the refugees had observed between the lines. The Reds claimed that the Whites had fired on Red Cross workers who attempted to rescue the wounded, who had died. Her request was granted and she herself was ordered released.

The refugees proceeded overland in sleighs through bitter cold to Christianstad, where they met with many insults from German officers and Finnish soldiers under their influence. One American Lieutenant was ordered to leave a restaurant at Vasa, the Capital of Finland, or be thrown out. From Vasa the party proceeded to Stockholm, where the diplomatic members remained to compile their reports.

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.
The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 52 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 512.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:

No. 2. Yangtze River (Sheet 1): Woosung to Plover Point, including Tsungming Crossing on a large scale) New edition, 12th June, 1918. Price \$2.00. The following charts have also recently been issued:

No. 3. Yangtze River (Sheet 2): Plover Point to Kiushan Point. New edition, 5th May, 1918, with corrections to June, 1918. Price \$2.00.

No. 12. Yangtze River (Sheet 3): Kiushan Point to Bate Point. Published 15th March, 1918, with corrections to June, 1918. Price \$2.00.

No. 1. North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtze River and their Approaches. New edition, 15th March, 1917, with corrections to May, 1918. Price \$2.00.

No. 7. The Whangpoo (Sheet 1): Woosung to Kaohiao Creek. Price \$2.00.

No. 8. The Whangpoo (Sheet 2): Kaohiao Creek to Yangtze-poo. Price \$2.00.

No. 9. The Whangpoo (Sheet 3): Yangtze-poo to Lungwha Creek. Price \$2.00.

No. 10. Liao River, including the Port of Newchwang. Published 25th September, 1917. Price \$2.00.

No. 11. Ouchiang, or Wenchow River: Rocky Point to Wenchow City. Published 1st February, 1918. Price \$2.00.

No. 13. Upper Yangtze River: Chungking Harbour. Published 20th March, 1918. Price \$3.00.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 20th June, 1918.

JUNE 29th

at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BRITISH NAVAL AIR FIGHTERS

One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of

BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown

MESOPOTAMIA

Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

Booking at Moutrie's opens on Wednesday morning.

Prices as usual.

18433

LOST

A Godown bill, No. 1567, for 50 chests of "Pagoda" Brand Soap, issued by Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., was lost on the way.

The public are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void.

This notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

WHA SHING & CO.,
Pingwang.

平望華興公司

18446

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours 10-12; 2-4.
P372 Nanking Road.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

NOTICE

I have this day authorised Mr. E. Mazzi to sign my name per procurator.

G. A. BENA.

Shanghai, June 20th, 1918.

NOTICE

In virtue of the Power of Attorney given to me by Messrs. FRANCESCO CINZANO & CO., TORINO SOCIETA' COMMISIONARIA D'ESPORTAZIONE, MILANO SOCIETA' ANONIMA BENIGNO CRESPI, MILANO.

I have this day authorised Mr. E. Mazzi to sign the above Firms per procurator.

G. A. BENA.

Shanghai, June 20th, 1918.

18452

COLOMBIA, June 22nd

San Francisco, via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's S.S. "Colombia," Captain Thompson, will be despatched from Shanghai on Saturday, June 22nd. Tender conveying passengers, baggage and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5.00 p.m. For freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 1-B Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Bldgs.)

Telephone Central 5056.

18454

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SEITO,
25 North Szechuen Road.
Phone N. 2768.

NOTICE

THE EASTERN GARAGE CO., who are now about to reconstruct their building on the corner of Soochow and Museum Roads, would be pleased to hear from those interested in obtaining quarters (for flats, godowns, or office). Building can be constructed to suit tenant. For particulars, inquire at the offices of Lafuente and Wooten, Architects, Union Building, Shanghai.

18445

FOR SEATTLE

"YESAKI MARU"

(transhipment at Kobe)

Cargo from Shanghai to be forwarded not later than July 10th.

"DAIREN MARU"

(Kobe-transhipment)

Cargo from Shanghai to be forwarded not later than the middle of July.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Export Department), Shanghai.

18455

TONNAGE FOR MARSEILLES

"SHOKWA MARU"

Sailing hence early in July.

"FUKURA MARU"

Sailing hence July or August.

TONNAGE FOR PORT SAID

"CANTON MARU"

Sailing hence end of July.

"YESAN MARU"

Sailing hence end of August.

For particulars, please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Acting Agents),
Export Department—S'hai.

Tel. N. 167.

18456

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE
SUMMER
MONTHS
ALWAYS
USE
REYNELL'S
HIRANO
WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth. 17997

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

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Veneral and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism
(studied medicine in Japan,
America and Europe)
Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2278.

17946

Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited

Head Office:

Telephone Building.

NOTICE is hereby given that the thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd. will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, TODAY, June 21st, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. The Transfer books will be closed from June 7th to June 21st, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.

18293

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

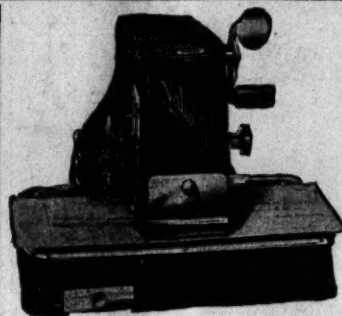
1129 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

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GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.



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The Office Appliance Co.

4 Canton Road

Shanghai

The
Prest-O-Lite

Battery

is a battery of the highest
quality, scientifically de-
signed to insure the utmost in power, capa-
city and long life, backed by real service.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

JUST PUBLISHED

The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1918,

420 Pages. Illustrated. Price \$3 net.

On sale at Ed. Evans & Sons; Kelly & Walsh; Mission Book Co.; Commercial Press.

Part I:

A Review of the Year, 1917.

The Ministry of Education:

Syllabus of Instruction in Primary, Higher Primary and Middle Schools.

Statistics of Education in China.

List of Government Officials. (With Portraits.)

Academic Costume in China (Illustrated). Showing the British and American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.

Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By A Silver Medalist.

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A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

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An Art Prize Competition for Teachers and Students.

18385

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Comfortable rooms front and back,
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To let with board comfortable
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venience. Excellent cuisine, ac-
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Terms moderate. Apply Mrs.
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TO LET: For two months, from
July 1st, a furnished flat, one block
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sides. Porcelain baths, shower,
douche, etc. Electric fans through-
out. A most comfortable summer
home. Apply to Box 465, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18453 J.22.

TO LET: Three room apartment,
at No. 9 Hankow Road, desirable as
residence or office suite. Rental 50
taels. Apply to Box 464, THE
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TO LET: One well-furnished
bedroom, bathroom attached, ex-
cellent board and attendance. Good
Central location. Terms \$90 for
one, \$140 for two. Apply to Box
463, THE CHINA PRESS.

18450

TO LET: A nice cool attic bed-
room with private bathroom attach-
ed, near Bund. Very cosy and com-
fortable. Good board and attend-
ance \$70. Apply to Box 462, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18450

TO LET: With or without board,
beautifully furnished rooms in a
private family. Telephone and
other conveniences. Apply to Box
446, THE CHINA PRESS.

18420 J.23.

CENTRAL: To let large cheer-
ful room with board, suitable for
two bachelor friends or married
couple. Also small room, bathroom
attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9
Hankow Road, top floor.

18326 J.30.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN FOR RENT. Two
upper floors of three story brick
godown to rent or lease. Will rent
separately or as a whole. Each
floor contains about 900 square feet.
Light, airy and clean and within
one block of bund and Customs
jetty. Full particulars and inspec-
tion on application to Box 466,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18457 J.27.

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1
Hongkong Road, eight rooms,
separate entrance, well lighted,
facing North. Immediate occu-
pancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer
and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing
Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Ad-
ministration ends on the 30th in-
stant, it is particularly requested
that Creditors will present their
accounts for payment on or before
that date.

18384

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT stenographer, ex-
perienced in cabling, filing, general
office routine, disengaged afternoons,
desires appointment. Apply to Box
457, THE CHINA PRESS.

18436 J.21.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE with gar-
den to let, Rue Ratard, possession
immediately to November 1st. Cool
partly screened. Moderate rental.
Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18435 J.21.

TO LET: 26 Yates Road, excel-
lent 8 roomed residence, tennis,
garage, completely renovated. In-
spection and occupation any time.
Rent Tails 140. J. T. Hammond,
38 Nanking Road.

18401

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, resi-
dence of 6 good rooms. Rent Tails
55. Inspection any time. J. T.
Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18387

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road,
corner residence of five good rooms,
near Wayside tram. Rent Tails 60.
Apply premises for inspection; fur-
ther particulars Hammond, No. 38
Nanking Road.

18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard,
at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed
semi-detached residence. Rent Tails
70. Apply premises or Hammond,
38 Nanking Road.

18227

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHERS WANTED: Men
or women to teach English in a mi-
sionary Middle School in a city near
Shanghai. Please apply giving sex,
age, nationality, qualifications and
references. Educational, care THE
CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, peti-
tions, letters, legal documents adver-
tisements, and commercial docu-
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang
Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or
P.O., 159 Haining Road, opposite
West End Lane.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SCANDINAVIAN wants fur-
nished or unfurnished small cool
room, somewhat Centrally. No
boarding-house. Apply to Box 460,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18441 J.21.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for local hotel experi-
enced bookkeeper. Reply, stating
age, qualifications, references, etc.,
to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

18404 J.22.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: English bull-dog,
colour brindle, imported from Eng-
land, first-class pedigree; also
Japanese puppies 3 months old.
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PRESS.

18438 J.23.

FOR SALE: A very stylish Aus-
tralian horse, victoria, set of new
harness, 3 suits mafuo's uniform, 2
sets of covers for carriage. For
order to view, please apply to Box
442, THE CHINA PRESS.

18412 J.25.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10